

SOVIETS COUNTER-DRIVE ON KIEV FRONT; PUSH NAZIS FURTHER FROM SMOLENSK

Weather

Local—Clear and moderately warm; light to moderate north to north-east winds; high temperature 82.
New Jersey—Fair and continued moderate temperature.

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Report Capture Of Nazi General

Stubborn Fighting
on Leningrad
Front

(By United Press)

The London Radio announced in a French broadcast last night that the Red Army started a counter-offensive at Korosten, 90 miles northwest of Kiev, and captured the German general commanding Nazi forces in the region.

The report, heard by the United Press listening post, said the Soviet attack met "with success."

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UP).—Soviet forces still hold Smolensk, after 21 days of bitter fighting and have thrown back powerful German troops "a considerable distance" from the key city on the invasion route to Moscow, private advice from the front claimed today.

The reports were said to have come direct from Smolensk. Other sources indicated the Germans were being fought to a standstill in the key sector, 230 miles west of Moscow.

Apparently the new German wedge driven into Soviet lines in the marshy region around Kholm has been blunted by the Red Army and the threat to the key Moscow-Leningrad railroad, 110 miles to the east, has been halted.

NAZI DRIVE STEMMED

Fighting has resumed on that front after a day's lull, the High Command's Wednesday day communiqué reported, but the Germans were believed making no progress. Stubborn Soviet resistance apparently has thwarted the menace of a fan-wise German drive which might turn north against Leningrad, drive southeast directly on Moscow, or turn south to envelop Smolensk.

It was believed the ultimate German objective is the upper reaches of the Volga River.

In the Ukraine, savage fighting was reported around Belya-Terkov, 45 miles southwest of Kiev, as the Germans struggled to lock a steel pincer around the Ukrainian capital. The outcome of the maneuver remained in doubt, reports said.

Only minor engagements were reported on the Finnish and Besarabian sectors at the extremities of the 1,800-mile front.

MOSCOW RAID FAILS

Moscow had its 13th air raid alarm Tuesday night, lasting more than three hours. A communiqué said only a few German bombers were able to pierce the city's defenses.

Several small dwellings were reported destroyed. There was no damage to military objectives, the communiqué said. Five German planes were reported destroyed with no Russian losses.

The Wednesday communiqué said a Red submarine in the Baltic Sea sank a German transport laden with troops and munitions, while the Red Air Force continued to strike heavily at enemy troop concentrations, artillery emplacements and airfields.

It claimed also that a German general had been killed by Red guerrilla warriors who attacked his divisional headquarters near the "Village K" in White Russia.

The Red Army newspaper Red Star reported that an unidentified Soviet infantry division had escaped a German encirclement and rejoined the main Soviet armies after 32 days of continuous fighting and a march of hundreds of miles through swamps and forests.

AMBUSH NAZIS

Commander T. Nikov reported the division had killed at least 3,000 Germans in a series of pitched battles and ambushes.

The division first broke through German infantry lines trying to

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FLAYS RISE IN PRICES

FDR Cost Control Policy
Backed, Asks Aid to
Defense Housing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Hitting out sharply against the high cost of living, the AFL Executive Council meeting here, today backed Roosevelt's message to Congress advocating price control.

The council declared: "Food prices have risen 10 per cent in the past year, rents have increased and wholesale prices have spiraled upward from 13 to 17 per cent."

The council said that prices have "risen to a dangerous degree, and unless the nation takes steps to control this trend disastrous inflation will be upon us."

Employer talk of the possibility of "abnormal wages," the council stated, is misleading.

"The wages of the individual worker can be safely raised without increasing the aggregate labor cost of the industry."

URGE HOUSING PROGRAM

Meanwhile the A. F. of L. leaders turned their attention to the housing problem and issued a demand for a \$600,000,000 Housing Program to remedy shocking conditions in the defense industries areas.

A. F. of L. president William Green declared that "defense housing is no less vital than adequate supply of aluminum, of electric power or of machine tools."

He said that the Lanham bill, now being considered by Congress, which provides for only a \$300,000,000 authorization "will fall far short of meeting the housing crisis and remedying the deplorable conditions that exist."

According to an A. F. of L. survey defense workers are compelled by conditions to live in tents, shacks, over-crowded boarding houses and in trailer camps. The council also cited workers "sleeping in their clothes in the parks because no shelter has been provided for them."

A statement on the housing problem issued by the A. F. of L. body read:

"Defense production taxes the full energies and skill of the worker. When a man works a full shift on shipbuilding or aircraft assembly or on a construction job, he puts into his job all he has got. When he comes home he is dog-tired and needs proper rest in order to be fresh and alert for the next day's work."

The council stated that there is so great a shortage of even moderately decent housing for defense workers that a program of 150,000 units is an irreducible minimum.

Ban Nazi Paper

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (UP).—Postal authorities today issued an order banning the pro-Nazi newspaper "El Campesino" from the mails for an indefinite period. The step was taken because of the publication of two articles which the authorities considered objectionable.

British, Soviet Fleets Conducting Operations Together in Arctic Waters

Attlee Makes Announcement and Tells Parliament
Fierce Soviet Resistance Have Twisted Nazi High
Command's Plans; Pledges More Aid

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—The British and Soviet fleets are "in contact" and operating jointly against Germany in northern waters, it was announced today as a member of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's War Cabinet described Britain's "urgent steps" to aid the Soviet armed forces.

Announcement of the joint operations of British and Red Navy warships followed attacks last week by British naval planes, operating from an aircraft carrier in the Arctic, against the Finnish port of Petsamo and the Norwegian port of Kirkenes near the USSR's frontier.

As a result of the joint naval action, it was believed, a blockade of the northern Finnish and Norwegian coasts would be enforced and the defense of Murmansk, Russia's great ice-free Arctic port toward which German-Finnish forces are striking, will be bolstered. (Continued on Page 2)

Isaacs Says He's in Race To Stay Despite Curran

Says He Will Run as Independent If Need Be;
Nathan Reported Reluctant to
Run Against Isaacs

Moving swiftly and decisively, Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Manhattan yesterday assailed county Republican boss Thomas J. Curran for making a deal with Tammany Hall on the District Attorneyship and scotched all rumors that he might withdraw from the race for reelection.

Canada Asks Finland
To Close All Consulates

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (UP).—

Kaarlo Kuusisto, Finnish Consul-General, disclosed today the Canadian Department of External Affairs had requested the Finnish Consul-General, honorary consulates and vice-consulates throughout Canada to close.

Kuusisto said the consulates would be closed tomorrow, and their affairs will be cleared up as soon as possible. It was not known whether the staffs would leave Canada immediately.

Polish Military Mission
Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UP).—The

Polish military mission headed by General Sigismund Szymsko-Bonhus arrived from London today to coordinate participation of the newly formed Polish Army in the Soviet Union in the war against Germany.

Senate Defeats Bill to Limit Army Service

See Setback to Proposal
for 1 Year as Sign of
18-month Victory

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP).—The Senate today defeated, 50 to 21, a Republican proposal to limit extension of the service of the nation's citizen soldiers to one year instead of the 18 months demanded by the Administration and the War Department.

The amendment was sponsored by Sen. Harold Burton, R., O. It drew six votes less than a substitute offered yesterday by Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., O., which would have authorized an extension of only six months.

Leaders regarded the Burton proposal as offering the first real test on the extension program and said its overwhelming defeat forecast certain approval of the bill.

SEEK VOTE TODAY

An attempt will be made to get a final vote tomorrow, now that most of the major obstacles have been overcome.

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, D., Ky., will attempt to get an agreement with the opposition on the floor for a vote and, if this fails, he will seek further limitation of debate. The chamber already is operating under an agreement restricting individual speeches to 30 minutes each.

The House will call up the legislation as soon as the Senate acts. Leaders said amendments would be offered to the slightly different measure reported out by the House Military Affairs Committee to make it conform to the bill finally approved by the Senate.

First Senate vote tomorrow is expected to come on the compromise plan recommended by the Military Affairs Committee which would extend the service of selectees, national guardsmen and reservists for 18 months.

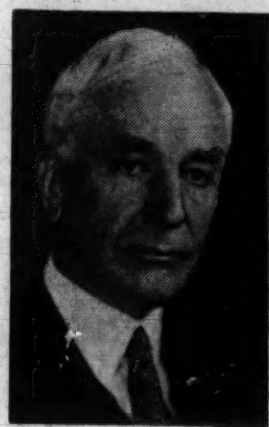
The War Department, which originally recommended the fighting be kept in service for the duration of the emergency, threw its weight against the Taft and Burton amendments. Barkley said he had been authorized by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to say that an extension of 18 months was the minimum under which the War Department could operate.

Newsman Tour Stalin Plant See No Damage

Full Working Capacity of
Auto Factory Exposes
Nazi Claim as Lie

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UP).—Correspondents who today toured the big Stalin Automobile Works, which the German radio claimed had been utterly destroyed by Nazi bombers, found the big plant working at full capacity and undamaged except for windows broken by bomb blasts.

Thousands of workers—men and women—are employed around the clock in three eight-hour shifts. Mikhail Luchachev, the director of the big industrial enterprise, exhibited a collection of incendiary bombs and fragments of a German bomber shot down near the factory. He said work in the plant had not ceased for a moment during raids, volunteer fire-fighters going to the roof and disposing of incendiaries before a single fire started.



CORDELL HULL

U.S. Concerned Over Thailand, Hull Warns

Britain Warns Japan
Against Occupation
of Country

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull told his press conference today that any move by Japan into Thailand would be a matter of concern to the United States.

The statement was made in response to questions inspired by statements of British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden that anything involving Thailand was of great interest to Great Britain.

Hull said that the United States many times had made clear its opposition to conquests by force. These statements, he said, had made clear the United States' interest and position.

He recalled that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had spoken strongly about recent Japanese aggressions only a few days ago. He endorsed this statement. When asked whether it was fair to assume that any Japanese move into Thailand might be followed by further action by the United States, he said it was fair to assume that the United States would have increasing concern over any such step.

The discussion of the Thailand situation followed disclosure by other sources that the United States already has sent the first shipment of war supplies to the Soviet Union to fulfill its pledge of immediate war-aid in the Soviet fight against Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—Britain has warned Tokyo that Japanese occupation of Thailand would be considered a threat to Singapore and cause a "most serious situation" between Britain and Japan, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Parliament today.

He revealed that Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo, had told Japanese Foreign Minister Tetsuro Toyoda that any Japanese action "threatening the independence and integrity" of Thailand would "inevitably give rise to the most serious situation between Britain and Japan." Eden added:

"I hope those words may yet be heeded."

UAW Parley Delegates Spur Curtiss Plant Drive With Big Buffalo Parade

By Louis F. Budenz

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—With bands playing and colors flying, 2,000 delegates and visitors to this convention of the United Automobile Workers Union "brought the union message to Buffalo" today in a dramatic parade through the main streets of this city.

The specific purpose of the demonstration was to give impetus to the campaign for the organization of the large Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Plant here. Spaced at intervals through the marching unionists, sound trucks of various local unions told the spectators on the streets of the achievements of the United Automobile Workers. "When this union began," the sound trucks repeated over and over again, "the automobile workers received an average miserable

wage of 50 cents per hour. Today their average wage is \$1.07 per hour, and tool and die makers now get \$1.85 per hour."

The parade, headed by the big band of the Ford local, stretched for more than eight blocks as it made its way through the heart of Buffalo. The songs from the picket lines, taken up by the marchers, and the injunctions of the loud speakers to advance unionism in this vicinity received a warm response from the people who watched the parade as it passed.

NEW CHALMERS POLL

This demonstration occurred at noon, following the only session of the convention today. At that session, the delegates decided to hold a new election for delegates immediately at the Allis-Chalmers

Local in Milwaukee, which was the major subject of debate throughout the morning.

The committee in charge of the tabulation of the roll call vote of yesterday reported that the minority report of the credentials committee—which had recommended the seating of the Allis-Chalmers delegates headed by President Harold Christoffel—had been defeated. The vote, as reported, was 1,737-958 against the minority report and 1,243-86 for the minority report.

Upon the receipt of this report, the convention voted in favor of the majority report, which unseated the Allis-Chalmers delegates.

Thereupon board member Richard Leonard, who had taken a leading part in advocating the unseating procedure, recommended that a

(Continued on Page 4)

Far from quitting the fight, Isaacs said, he would run as an independent if need be. His defiance of the GOP high command was made in the presence of reporters whom he had called to a press conference at his Municipal Building offices.

"I am in the race to stay," he said. Isaacs was denied re-nomination by Curran because of alleged sympathies to Communism. The borough president's appointment of a Communist, S. W. Gerson, to his office early in his administration and his support of CIO leader Michael J. Quill for councilman were cited as the "evidence" of Isaacs' "communism" by Curran.

NATHAN WAVERS

The Republicans have designated instead Edgar J. Nathan, a lawyer and old friend of Isaacs. Nathan is understood to be reluctant to run against Isaacs in the primaries and may withdraw as a result of Isaacs' attitude. Lester J. Baum, Republican leader of the 7th Assembly District, will probably be named if Nathan drops out.

Isaacs had previously made it plain that, while he is far from being a Communist, he was for the civil rights of all political minorities and for the unity of all anti-fascist forces. It is that in the opinion of veteran political observers, which has brought on his head the wrath of the city's pro-fascist and appeasement forces.

The borough president told his press conference that Mayor LaGuardia would back him and that he had set up headquarters in three sections of the city.

ON HIS OWN

"I am announcing my own plans, and they don't come from 40th St.," he said. Curran's headquarters are on 40th St. "Rumors of what I am going to do, do not come from this office," he added.

"I expect to win the Republican primaries and expect to win the election. I have no quitting plans. I am in the race to stay."

His petitions for a place on the Republican primary ballot are being signed in "volume," he said. His campaign is being managed by Mark MacLay, an attorney and old personal friend. Headquarters for

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Nazi Troops Beginning To Think --- Lozovsky

Terrific Fatigue, Suffering Lowering Morale, Causing German Troops to Stop Being Hitler's Machines

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—Under the terrific pounding of the Red Army, the German soldiers, heretofore simply unthinking automatons for Hitler, are fast losing morale and beginning to think for themselves, S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs told journalists here yesterday.

He pointed out that information gathered from German prisoners show that deep rifts are developing between the ranks, the officers and particularly between the soldiers and Hitler's picked troops.

Lozovsky's statement to the press conference follows:

"The whole training of the German soldiers has been designed to prove that the army always has been, is and will remain invincible," Lozovsky said. "Along with its preaching of the invincibility of the army, National Socialism inculcated in every German soldier the idea that he as a conqueror, will, in the name of 'supreme culture,' be permitted to plunder and kill the defenseless population and rape women and young girls. Hitler systematically inculcated in the army the idea that a soldier must not think at all; as for an officer, he has the right to a certain amount of thinking in the Nazi fashion, but even officers are given to understand that it is better for them to keep silent, for the Fuehrer thinks and decides for all."

LOOT AND DEBAUCHERY

"As compensation, the soldiers are permitted to enrich themselves at the expense of the conquered population. This policy of banning all thought, of animal egotism, of encouraging debauchery, drunkenness and robbery, created the tendency to grab as much as possible, to send money, gold and silver articles home for hoarding, and to adopt a devil may care attitude about what happens after."

"An order of the German High Command found in the wallet of a German tank troop officer killed on the Eastern front reads:

"By seizing wealth we are creating our might."

"Such is the moral aspect of Hitler's storm troops and the SS, such is the aspect of Hitler's picked officers."

"Germany's attack on the Soviet Union caused the first rift in the 'invincible' army. Corporal U. U. Goebelrud, when taken prisoner stated:

"All the soldiers are strongly opposed to the war against the USSR. They were told that the USSR is a friend and then suddenly this war came."

"The iron discipline, a smoke-screen of the invincibility and strong organization, afforded the German command and government the possibility of throwing millions of German soldiers into the war against the Soviet Union."

"On the eve of the attack on the Soviet Union the German army was told that a lightning victory over the USSR would mean abundance—and wealth for the entire German people in general, and for every German soldier in particular."

EASY VICTORIES ENDED

"But now the 'invincible' German army, inspired by the desire to finish as soon as possible, to grab the foreign wealth and return home, has encountered stubborn and systematic resistance and counter-attacks of the Soviet troops. The period of easy victories has ended and the period of heavy losses and bloodshed begun. The very swab-bucklers who loaded their tanks and trucks with plundered goods, feel no inclination at all to sacrifice themselves in battle, leaving... to heaven knows whom, the wealth 'accumulated' on the march."

"Thus it had come about that Hitler's army has been rent by another rift. Doubt penetrate even in the minds of the unthinking Hitlerites."

Lozovsky pointed out that the moral disintegration in the German army now is proceeding in three directions:

"1.—All the soldiers who sympathize with the USSR and have the Hitler regime—and their number is now small—are waiting for a convenient opportunity to go over to the side of the USSR."

"2.—The low morale of the officers in connection with excessive fatigue and strain resulted in unbridled debauchery and gluttony."

"It is on this basis that hatred arises between the rank and file of the soldiers on one hand, and the SS and officer's corps on the other. All those who for one or another reason were opposed to the war against the Soviet Union are intensifying their activities inside the army. There are many of such people, not only among the soldiers but also among the officers. In the face of the prospect of a defeat, hatred for Hitler and his whole gang is growing in both the upper, and lower ranks of the army."

WHAT PRISONERS SAY

Lozovsky then gave a few facts which illustrate the sentiments prevailing in the German army.

"War prisoner private E. Paster, machine gunner from Weibert near Essen says:

"When the war against Russia began 90 per cent of the soldiers went to fight unwillingly. All of us were satisfied with the pact. We workers were unanimous in the

opinion when we call: It is well that we stand together with the worker's state."

"Non-commissioned officer, Karl Hauk, stated:

"The soldiers want peace. Everybody in Germany is eager for peace but they are afraid to come out against the war."

"Pilot observer, non-commissioned officer Matthey, a Vienna mechanic, who in August 1941 was awarded the 'Iron Cross' for 32 raids on England, said:

"I am weary of the war. Our parents are impatiently waiting for it to end. We do not know what we are fighting for. These are the thoughts of many but as soldiers they have no right to open their mouths."

"One could cite thousands of similar statements of the other war prisoners," Lozovsky said, "which show that the German army is disintegrating. The brutalities being perpetrated by Hitler and his gang frequently obscure the fact that there are millions of people in Germany who despise Hitlerism and the regime of bloody violence created by it. There are such people in the army as well. The German soldier is losing faith in himself and faith in Hitler."

"A machine does not think but the driver of the numerous machines has begun to think and, the more blows the Red Army and the army and navy of Great Britain deal to the 'invincible' German troops, the faster will the disintegration proceed in the German army."

"The morale of the German army has been undermined," Lozovsky concluded, "and this is the surest sign of its approaching collapse and defeat."

Replying to the question of the Japanese correspondent as to the relations between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union after Hopkins'

visit, Lozovsky said:

"Normal diplomatic as well as trading and economic relations existed between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union before the talks between Hopkins and Stalin, and as such they remain unchanged. A clear account of the question discussed was given by Hopkins as that no change in relations has taken place. In connection with the negotiations in Moscow, the German and Italian agencies circulated the most fantastic reports."

"I already had occasion to refer to them in the past, approximately three to four weeks ago when all sorts of reports were circulated about the Kamachatka Maritime Region, etc. All this is the crudest invention of the interested agencies."

Further, replying to the question by the English correspondent as to whether the Soviet Government intends to make representations to the British Government, Lozovsky said:

"It seems to me it would not be quite correct to make special representations to the British Government since the British Government is hardly to blame for this speech. We understand that Sikorsky has made this speech of his own accord and we consider a quite adequate reply given to Sikorsky by our press; moreover, the opinion of the British Government was expressed in Eden's replies to questions in the House of Commons."

Replying to the Inter-Continental News correspondent who pointed to reports of the Japanese papers alleging that Soviet-Chinese military negotiations have taken place in China, with the object of concluding a military alliance between the two countries, Lozovsky said that "these reports have been invented by newspapers who go in for sensationalism."

Belgians Cut Nazi Wires, Hungarian Unrest Rising

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 6.—Belgian resistance to German occupation forces is effectively disrupting communications, transportation and production and is growing daily, according to reports reaching here.

A few days ago the cable connection between Ostend and Calais was cut.

Several locomotives were recently put out of commission at the Merbeke railroad station near Gans.

On July 16 5,000 miners struck in five coal pits at Borinage in protest against reductions in their pay and demanding improved food supplies.

HUNGARIAN RESISTANCE MAY FORCE CRISIS

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 6.—A cabinet crisis in Hungary is a possibility as popular anger against further participation in the war against the Soviet Union mounts within the country, according to a close co-worker of former Hungarian Premier Teleki.

He reveals that although the official police report of Teleki's death made it suicide, there are many in Hungary who are convinced the Premier was murdered

by the Nazis.

Teleki had opposed participation in Hitler's Yugoslav campaign, and had resisted the transformation of Hungary into a Hitler dependency.

Many of Teleki's former associates have been removed from their posts, and some have been imprisoned.

A cabinet crisis is now brewing over the issue of the Soviet war, according to the informant.

Premier Bardeci, who pushed Hungary into the war on orders from Hitler, is encountering bitter opposition from members of his own cabinet.

Corruption and bribery are thriving in parliamentary circles since the tie with the Nazis was established, the informant reports.

Meanwhile, popular anger against the Nazis and sympathy for the Soviet Union is mounting among the people, he says.



Map Strategy at Front: Soviet officers are seen in this photo as they confer in a heavily camouflaged auto somewhere near the Nazi lines in the vast war front.

Nazi Industries Open Counter-Attacks On the Kiev Front

(Continued from Page 1)

Report Hits on Supply Ships, Bomb Ostend, Vital Railways

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—British bombers renewed their air offensive on Germany last night, smashing with "a great weight of very heavy bombs" at Mannheim, Frankfurt and Karlsruhe, the Air Ministry said today.

Other raiders attacked factories and railways at Aachen and blasted docks at the invasion port of Ostend.

The attacks, the Air Ministry admitted, cost nine British bombers during the night. It said in a communique that a British Seaforth torpedo-carrying plane had scored two direct hits on supply ships off Nantes.

Planes attacking the German industrial centers encountered bad weather but despite gales, "severe and widespread damage" was inflicted on Mannheim, Karlsruhe and Frankfurt. The attacks, the Air Ministry said, "met with conspicuous success."

More Ships to Australia Likely, U.S. Admiral Says

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 6 (UP).—Rear Admiral Sherwood A. Taffinder, commanding the United States cruisers Northampton and Salt Lake City, now on a visit to Brisbane, said today that "you're likely to see more and more of the American Navy while the war lasts."

Taffinder indicated that visits by American naval forces to Australia would become so routine that "you can't make a fuss every time."

Commenting on the presence of the men of war here, Australia's Navy Minister, William Hughes, said:

"I'm sure the visit won't escape the notice of friends farther north."

Dutch Warships Detain French Ship with Coal

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Aug. 6 (UP).—Dutch naval authorities said today that Dutch warships had intercepted the French steamer Duplex, 7,000 tons, and were holding the vessel for a prize court since its cargo included coal, listed as contraband. While the ship is under detention, it was said, the crew will be allowed freedom.

Gov't Control for Vital Foods Ordered in London

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—All important foodstuffs, with the exception of perishable luxury articles, will be subject to official control in the future, it was announced today.

To assure milk supplies for expectant mothers, children and adolescents, Britons soon will be required to register for milk supplies. Hitherto milk has not been rationed.

Effective Aug. 25 the cheese ration will be increased to three ounces per person a week. The ration of eight ounces of cheese per week for priority classes, such as miners, will not be changed.

Suggests Dublin Seek U. S. Aid for Defense

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (UP).—A motion was introduced in the Senate today suggesting that immediate steps be taken to obtain the "cooperation" of the United States in defending Ireland.

The motion was submitted by Sen. Frank McDermott.

"In the opinion of the Senate the Government should take immediate steps to obtain the full and immediate cooperation of the government of the United States of America in securing Ireland against attack," the motion said.

British Announce Two Nazi Spies Executed

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—Two German spies were executed at Wandsworth Prison at 9 A. M. today, the Home Office announced.

They were Karl Theo Druke, 25, and Werner Heinrich Waelit, 35, who landed off the Banffshire coast in a German seaplane, came ashore in darkness in a collapsible boat, and were arrested a few hours later in possession of radio transmitting and receiving apparatus capable of communicating with the continent. They carried large sums of English currency.

The Home Office announced that Druke, a native of Grebenstein, Germany, and Waelit, a native of Zurich, Switzerland, had been convicted under the Treachery Act at Central Criminal Court on June 12-13.

150,000 Rumanian Jews Forced Into Labor Gangs

ROME, Aug. 6 (UP).—A dispatch from Bucharest to the newspaper Popolo Di Roma today said that 150,000 Rumanian Jews were being forced into labor gangs to "repair and rebuild the demolition caused by Russians."

The War In the East

(THE FORTY-FIFTH DAY)

By a Veteran Commander

The Germans, with appropriate, if unfounded, fanfare announced that they had "captured" 895,000 Russian prisoners, destroyed and captured 13,445 tanks and 9,082 planes (pass the adding machine, please!).

Although these cumulative claims do not really look so spectacular against the claims of four weeks ago, they should be considered a back-handed compliment to Soviet industry. They are also a slap at the German Intelligence Service which credited the whole Red Army with less than that amount of stuff. Another German claim is also quite amusing. The Nazis say: "The battle of Smolensk has ended with German victory." We predicted that something like that would happen, because it is a neat trick to get a sock in the jaw and walk away, saying: "The argument has been settled."

The true picture at the front looks like this: the three main thrusts of the Battle for the Capitals having netted the Germans no capitals, and with their armies stalled here, the Germans are trying to "show something" and have launched their third offensive with three thrusts, all of them to the south and right of the main operative lines. These are the thrusts toward Kholm, Pochinok (near Smolensk) and Belaya Tserkov. Of these the latter appears to be the most serious and here the Germans probably are concentrating their main effort because they expect it to give them Kiev—a good publicity plum to display before announcing that the campaign will have to be "continued in our next issue," that is, in the Spring. It is possible that they will succeed in investing Kiev, with the Soviet defense moving to the eastern bank of the Dnepr, the city of Kiev remaining as a bridge-head. Mind you—this is only a bare possibility.

The battle of the Ukraine now raging will probably spread, assuming a more and more fierce character. However, the very fact that this battle is being waged AFTER THE CROPS ARE IN shows that the Germans have lost the strategic initiative and that they ARE NOT DOING WHAT THEY WANT, BUT WHAT-EVER THEY CAN.

In the air the ratio of German and Soviet losses is rising and now stands on the average at 2.5 to 1 (in favor of the Red Air Force). The raids on Moscow continue to be a fizzle. The open air "museum" of downed German planes in one of Moscow's squares shows that the Germans are using a lot of "crates," like the Junkers-88 and Heinkel-111 which have only a ceiling of 13,500 feet (with bomb-load).

As the raids on Moscow were a sign of the failure of the land offensive against the capital, so the German raid on the river port of Nikolaev might be a sign of the failure of the campaign against Odessa.

It is interesting to note that British destroyers entered the roadstead of Porto Conte in Sardinia and emerged "in one piece." The Italians must be all on the Russian front, too!

There was patrol activity around Tobruk, and offensive patrols over the Channel. A German bomber was shot down somewhere over sea.

British and Soviet Fleets Collaborate in Arctic Sea

Atlee Makes Announcement and Tells Parliament Fierce Soviet Resistance Have Twisted Nazi Command's Plans; Pledges More Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Speaking in the House of Commons for Churchill during the latter's mysterious absence, Lord Privy Seal Maj. Clement E. Atlee asserted that the German High Command has now been forced into a war on two fronts and that the plans of Adolf Hitler's High Command have been twisted away by the Soviet Union's savage resistance.

He emphasized that the Soviets still hold Murmansk, that the Germans still are far from the vital Leningrad railroad and that on the southern front the Germans weeks ago claimed the capture of Kiev but that "it is still a bastion of Soviet defense."

Atlee said that, for military reasons, he could not go into details regarding Britain's assistance to the Soviets but asserted that "the essential feature of the aid we can give is not that it will be spectacular but that it will be effective."

Although he paid glowing tribute to the USSR's stand "against the massed forces of Germany and the

hangers-on of the Nazi regime" Atlee warned that it would be foolish for anyone to attempt to forecast the outcome of the struggle.

"I think it is abundantly clear that the plans of the German High Command for a rapid victory have not succeeded."

A WINNING GAME

The Lord Privy Seal brought laughter from the members of Commons when he said that according to German statements the Russians "are hardly playing the game" because they are constantly surrounding and cutting off advance Nazi panzer units.

"This may not be the Nazi game," he said, "but it is a winning game."

During his statement, in the course of a debate on the progress of the war on its far-flung fronts, Atlee said that the Battle of the Atlantic now extends "far toward the coast of the United States" and that Britain is achieving satisfactory results in the sea war of recent weeks.

Britain and the United States, he said, are maintaining "utmost vigilance" regarding Japan's move in the Far East where, he said, Tokyo's intentions toward Thailand appear to resemble her preliminary moves to the occupation of French Indo-China.

Nazi Soldiers Reveal Lowering Morale, Send Wills Home

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—Following is the evening communique of the Soviet Information Bureau for Aug. 5:

In the course of Aug. 5, our troops continued fighting the enemy in the Smolensk, Korosten, Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front.

No important engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our air force in cooperation with land troops dealt blows to the enemy motorized, mechanized troops and infantry, inflicting on them heavy losses.

On the 4th of August, 53 German planes were destroyed in air combats and on airfields. Our air force lost 21 planes.

The Red Army units inflicted heavy losses on the German SS Infantry Division operating in a northwestern direction. This division several times attempted to attack our formations. Every time the fascist columns were beaten back with heavy losses for them. After several unsuccessful attempts to pierce the front line the SS division left about 1,500 killed and wounded Ger-

man soldiers on the battlefield.

According to incomplete figures the fascist division lost sixty machine guns and sub-machine guns of diverse calibers, sixteen mine throwers and nine anti-aircraft guns.

Our troops captured many prisoners and nine anti-aircraft guns.

In the Dorosten direction the German Infantry Regiment was smashed by a determined counter-attack of Soviet troops. Over 300 fascist soldiers were killed and wounded. Many soldiers and officers including a regiment commander were taken prisoner.

The German fascist troops were sustaining heavy losses. Having exhausted in many sectors of the front all the reserves of the regular troops, the German command hurled into action the old classes of reservists and the sixteen and seventeen-year-old youths.

In one sector of the front, in a western direction, the cadets of the junior grades of the Berlin Cadet School took part in the fighting. Many cadets surrendered to the Red Army.

During the air raid on Air-

drome K three fascist planes attempted to bomb the anti-aircraft battery of Lieutenant Privolov. The planes dumped on the battery six bombs and machine gunned it. The battery crew brilliantly beat off the Germans' raid on the airfield, brought down one Hitlerite bomber, and put to flight the other planes.

The naval pilots of X air squadron of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet is dealing the enemy devastating blows. Pilot Khakumachev destroyed in air engagements three planes and Junkers-88. The military commissar of the squadron Smirnov, demolished by bombing a fascist destroyer and sank the transport with war material. In less than one month the squadron destroyed 11 Junkers-88, four Messerschmitts, sank several enemy transports and torpedo boats.

The X Regiment command expressed its appreciation to Junior Sergeant, Chief Cook Ikonnikov and Red Army Man, Cook Zinin, for their efficient supply of cooked meals to the Red Army men under fighting conditions and for personal dar-

ing and courage. Junior Sergeant Ikonnikov organized the work of the field kitchens in such a manner that the Red Army men in the front lines always get tasty food on time.

On August 1st, the enemy landed a parachute party near the kitchens. The fighters, the cooks, stood up to the parachute attack until our unit arrived. Ikonnikov and Red Army man, Cook Zinin, bayoneted four wreckers in a hand-to-hand clash.

Several undispatched letters home were found on German soldiers taken prisoner when the 11th fascist motorized regiment was smashed. Almost all the letters speak of weariness and untold ordeals with which the German soldiers had met on the Eastern Front.

Lance Corporal Fritz Storie writes to his wife: "It is hard to fight the Russians. Their technical equipment is not inferior to ours. Gunfire often lasts till late at night. Two—three days at a time our company is without ammunition and food."

Private Kille writes his brother: "The division is suffering

heavy losses. Today 45 soldiers failed to come back from reconnaissance. Yesterday six Red bombers attacked us twelve times. In my mind there was the inopportune thought—when will it all end."

Private Heinrich Buchner writes: "Severe ordeals fell to our lot. Many soldiers from my company perished in the first two engagements."

The German soldiers and officers enclose in their letters their will. Lieutenant Oswald Belling writes to his wife Amalia: "I have a presentiment that I shall not come back to you and we shall never see each other again. If I am killed, you and Karl get a pension. Give one third of this pension to my sister Margarete."

Near the village of V in the northwestern direction of the front, the Germans took prisoner two wounded Red Army men. They shot one of them and burned the second alive on a bonfire.

On the northern front, the White Finns captured the military technician Ladonin who was wounded in both legs! The Schutzkorps slashed his face with razor, gouged his eyes and stabbed him in many places. The Red Army men found Ladonin's mutilated body in the larder of a house where the headquarters of the Finnish battalion had been stationed.

The collective farmers of the "Native Land" unit operating near the occupied town of P. destroyed within six days two fascist provision supply trains, six fuel tanks and freed from captivity 41 wounded Red Army men.

The "Voroshilovets" mounted guerrilla unit effected a daring raid on a Rumanian infantry unit near the village of Z. The guerrillas showered the enemy with hand grenades, sabred fifty soldiers and captured the colors of the Rumanian unit. The guerrilla unit, commanded by B. chairman of a village cooperative, discovered a German fuel dump in a forest. They reported the location of the dump to the commander of X air unit, Major Khylinov and the same day the Soviet bomber blew up the fascist fuel dump.

unit suddenly attacked at night a company of German sappers engaged in the restoration of a destroyed bridge across the River S. The company was caught by surprise and annihilated. The guerrillas detachment, commanded by T., captured a German transport of medicines.

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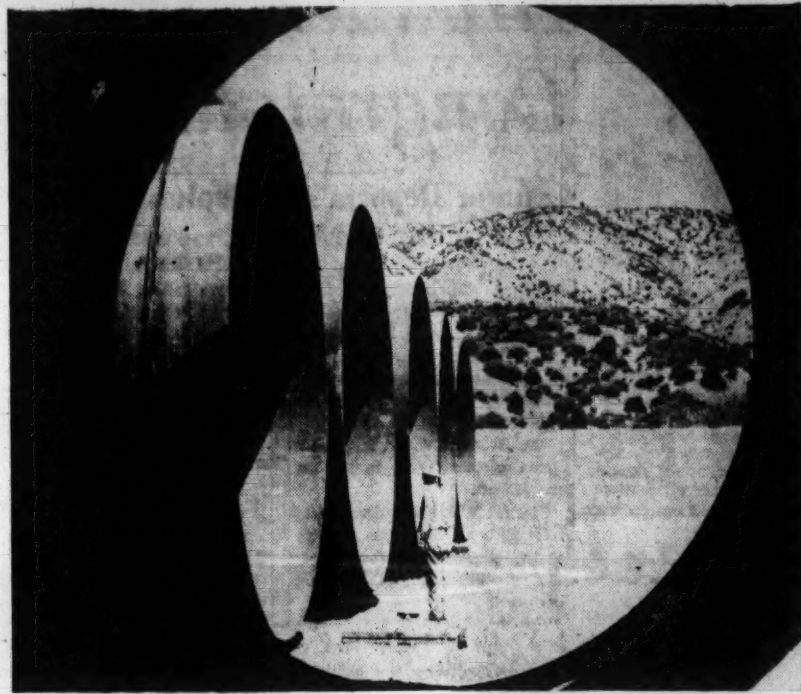
Ford, Flynn To Speak at Harlem Rally

Meeting Will Open C.P. Election Campaign in Territory

James W. Ford and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist candidates for President of the City Council and Comptroller, respectively, will open the party's election campaign in lower Harlem tomorrow night with a mass meeting at the Park Palace, 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

The meeting, which will center about the problems of the Spanish-speaking peoples in lower Harlem and the fight against Hitlerism, will also hear Jose Santiago, popular Communist Party leader of that territory and candidate for Borough President of Manhattan.

Amando Roman, executive secretary of the lower Harlem organization of the Communist Party, will preside.



Penstocks for Shasta Dam: From inside one of the big pipes that is to become a part of the dam in California. Five other pipe sections are seen ready for installation.

Rail Workers Begin Strike Poll

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—An overwhelming approval of a national railroad strike was foreseen here as railroad workers throughout the nation today began to ballot in the face of the flat refusal of the companies to grant wage increases and other demands.

While Federal intervention is expected, the railroad unions proceeded with the strike vote which will authorize the heads of the 10 unions to call a nation-wide walk-out in case the companies cling to their present stubborn position. The five brotherhoods followed the 14 non-operating crafts in ordering the strike vote here today following the collapse of negotiations.

Well over a million railroad workers were today receiving their strike ballots and the final tally is expected to be announced within two weeks.

Members of the brotherhoods are

also voting to back up their demand for a 30 per cent wage increase, while the membership of the 14 non-operating unions have 30 cent an hour increase and a 70 cent minimum as their main demand.

Other key issues are vacations with pay and the maintenance of the protective working rules in the face of the demand of the employers for a slashing revision.

A statement accompanying the strike ballot of the 14 shop crafts declared:

"We have heretofore reported that for more than a year we have been endeavoring to persuade the carriers to grant our request for vacations with pay, but without re-

sults. The carriers have also persistently refused to withdraw the counter proposal of the western railroads for a 10 per cent reduction in existing rates of pay, although both of these matters were the subject of long negotiations and mediation.

"On June 9, 1941, all western and most southeastern railroads served notice of their desires to revise the rules in existing agreements, and on June 10, 1941, the cooperating organizations served notice on carriers demanding an increase of 30 cents per hour, with no employee to be paid less than 70 cents per hour.

"We have been unable to obtain satisfactory adjustment of any of these questions, and have this date concluded negotiations with the carriers' committee without reaching any agreement.

"In the dispute resulting from the vacation with pay movement

Picket Stabbed To Death in Local 65 Strike

Attack Takes Place at West 24th St. Firm; Demand City Probe

Death at the end of a knife in the hands of an anti-union gangster came suddenly and painfully yesterday to Irving Pickover, a member of Local 65 of the United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees Union, CIO, when he lent his support to a group of workers locked out by the Witz Novelty Co. at 108 W. 25th St.

Two pickets in front of the shop, reinforced by several workers from other shops in the neighborhood, were assaulted by a group of men who were supplied for the purpose, it is charged by Local 65, Local 223 of the Paper Toy and Novelty Workers Union.

The fight ended when Pickover, screaming with pain, ran toward a nearby doctor's office leaving a trail of blood behind him from numerous knife wounds in the neck and head. He collapsed and died in a doorway. His assailant, unidentified, escaped.

Pickover was 30 years old and resided at 3059 Brighton 14th St., Brighton Beach.

DEMAND QUICK PROBE

Local 65 immediately sent demands for investigation of the murder to Mayor LaGuardia, Police Commissioner Valentine and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey.

"We demand," the wires said, "immediate investigation and vigorous prosecution of all persons responsible for the dastardly murder of our member Irving Pickover by gangsters hired by the Witz Novelty Co. and supplied by Local 223 of the Paper Toy and Novelty Workers Union in an effort to terrorize locked-out employees."

The Novelty Workers Union, it is charged, is under Social-Democratic leadership.

OTHER MEMBERS HURT

Several other members of Local 65 were treated for bruises sustained in the fight.

Several others were arrested following the fight, but were released after questioning.

According to spokesmen of Local 65, all 13 employees of the Witz Co. joined their union during the past few weeks.

A request to Bernard Kroll, president of the firm, for negotiations on union demands was rejected.

On Monday 13 persons, led by George Caschetta, recording secretary of Local 223, entered the shop. The regular employees of the company were told to get out. When they demurred, it is charged, Kroll advised them they had better go. They were forced out, and the other 13 took their places.

Local 65 advised them to return to work Tuesday morning, but they were informed by their employer that they were fired and that a contract had been signed with Local 223.

The pickets were posted to protect the lockout, and yesterday's attack followed.

President Thomas appointed to the supervising committee the following:

Leon Pody, Desoto Local; James Jennings, Local 140, and Mike Biolletti of Chrysler Local 7. They were instructed to proceed to Milwaukee at once to conduct the election.

Interest in protection of workers against occupation hazards to health was urged upon the convention by Dr. Jerome Gross of Cleveland, who cooperated in that work with UAW local unions in the Ohio city.

Dr. Gross told in particular of one local union in Cleveland which built its organization up 100 per

USO Can Help Break Down Jim-Crow in Army Service

Afro-American Reveals Lack of Camp Facilities for Negro Draftees; Recreational Aid Vital for Defense Unity

By Eugene Gordon

Subway trains and buses carry a United Service Organizations card, in colors, showing a handsome young soldier and a handsome young sailor. The printed caption asks that the reader of the card contribute to USO's support.

It is an excellent idea. For the United Service Organizations are intended to provide recreation for our boys in the army and the navy.

Company 'Pressure' Told By Red Caps At Hearing

Red caps employed in the Pennsylvania Station testified yesterday that although their hours are somewhat less, under the new 10 cents a bag checking system their tips have fallen off and they are subject to considerable "headaches."

The witnesses appeared at a City Hall hearing on the grievances of the porters being conducted by Thomas Holland, director of the research and statistics division of the Wage and Hours Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The hearing, which has entered its third day, is one of a series being held throughout the country at the direction of the U. S. S. into working conditions of the red caps, since they come under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

TIPS FALL OFF
Gene Howard, employed at the Penn. terminal for the last twelve years, said that tips had fallen off considerably, about 50 per cent of the passengers now giving only nickels in the mistaken belief that the porters retained the 10 cents per bag checking charge.

The porters now are paid a flat rate of 39 cents an hour by the railroad company. "We must be courteous and give service but it causes many headaches," said Howard. Although he said the new system caused greater grumbling by the passengers, he concluded the

present system, with its faults, was an improvement on the old method. Howard's testimony was supported by Julian Cox, another red cap at the terminal. He complained, however, that the company exerts "pressure" on red caps to increase their receipts.

Cox said he had been reprimanded several times by officials because he carried an average of about 10 bags a day. His, he said, was a "poor position" at the entrance to the station, on Seventh Ave., opposite the Pennsylvania Hotel, where there is stiff competition by public porters, licensed by the city, who operate in the vicinity outside the railroad station and resent red caps carrying bags of passengers arriving in taxis.

He testified that before the new system went into effect he averaged about \$3 a day in tips, which is now a "good" average for a week. The priority system, based on length of service, prevents him from getting better assignments, which were also given to members of the red caps' baseball team before it was disbanded in 1931, Cox said.

Isaacs Says He's in Race To Stay Despite Curran

(Continued from Page 1)

his candidacy has been set up at the Hotel Roosevelt, on the lower East Side and in Harlem.

Isaacs bitterly criticized the endorsement by Curran of Frank Hogan, originally nominated by Tammany Hall, for district attorney. "Perhaps Fusion is satisfied with Mr. Hogan," he said, "but as far as the Republican Party is concerned they have lost the District Attorney's office. They have traded the D. A.'s office for a Democrat named in the first place by Tammany Hall."

MANY BACK ISAACS
Queried about Nathan, the borough president quoted him as saying he would not fight Isaacs in the primaries. He had not seen Nathan since the latter's nomination, he added, but was sure that Nathan had accepted the nomination only on the proviso that Isaacs would drop out.

Asked about Labor Party support, Isaacs replied that he had not discussed his candidacy with either the State or Manhattan leaders of that organization for several weeks. He expressed confidence, however, that he would get support from Republican, Labor and Fusion sources.

A number of Republican leaders are supporting him despite Curran's opposition, he said. He declined, however, to name them, declaring that to do so would embarrass them.

Leaders of both the State and Manhattan Labor Party refused to discuss the situation with reporters. The State leaders held what they described as an "exploratory" meeting on the borough situation last night.

Other elements in the anti-Tammany camp also declined to be quoted on the situation, but many were frankly pleased with Isaacs' fighting stand. A number of them interpreted Isaacs' press conference as a direct answer to yesterday's editorial plea of the New York Times that he withdraw in favor of Nathan.

Liberal Fusionists, alarmed at appeasement moods in their own camps, pointed out the anti-Tammany bloc is willing to swallow Queens Borough President George U. Harvey, rabidly anti-labor and generally anti-LaGuardia, but gagged on Isaacs, who has been generally pro-labor and consistently loyal to the Mayor. They feel that it is tactically unwise to appease reaction by throwing Isaacs to the wolves, since they argue, it will not kill the red-baiting but only whet the appetites of the reactionary opposition.

Supporters of William O'Dwyer, Tammany candidate for Mayor, yesterday filed petitions for the latter at the Board of Elections, two days in advance of the deadline, Friday midnight.

It will be recalled, however, that the soldier and the sailor portrayed on the card are white. If you notice certain Harlem windows you will observe that they carry USO placards showing two soldiers and a sailor. The second soldier, out of consideration for the feelings of the Negro people (and to win their support) is a Negro.

This failure to integrate the Negro draftee with the country's soldiers and sailors as a whole in the matter of recreation for the service man is typical of the country's failure to integrate the Negro soldier and sailor with the armed forces in general. It grows out of the same cause.

A staff correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American writes from Camp Shelby, Miss., that many of the men he interviewed wanted to be transferred to other camps. He says he tried to find out why the men cry for a change had taken on the quality of a "Lullaby Song." He writes: "Colored selectees at Shelby have no place to play. They are too confined. They have no recreational facilities."

"FACILITIES" FOR NEGRO

He adds that these Negro boys have "no band," "no service club," "no guest house for their relatives and girl friends," "no library," "no movie house," "no hostesses," "no recreational hall for ping-pong, cards and other games." They once had a baseball field, he says, "but white soldiers came and saw and took over."

The Afro-American writer goes on:

"One baseball game has been played, and I understand, volleyball, softball and basketball are scheduled for the near future. But many of these men have been in camp for months. They're getting mighty restless. They see white regiments with service clubs and recreational halls and movie theaters—and they want these things, too."

The Afro-American correspondent writes:

"Hattisburg, which is 14 miles from Camp Shelby, is no help at all in solving this very serious problem. This place of 28,000 inhabitants is a typical Mississippi town—with all too few pleasure spots for whites and none at all for colored."

He points out that the presence of Negro soldiers in uniform is "resented" thereabouts. But the men "can't get off the streets because there is no place for them inside anywhere." So they "crowd the walks in a short sector about two blocks long." On that brief stretch of sidewalk "they are prey for domineering civilians and arrogant military police." Many of these boys have been beaten, the writer declares, "most of them threatened."

These draftees are native to that section. Not long ago there entered the camp a contingent of Negro troops from Illinois. These boys didn't know how to stay in "their place." The only way their Negro officers could prevent a flare-up—and perhaps bloodshed—between the Negro troops and the Southerners was to forbid the soldiers' leaving camp at all.

Inside the camp there is the "exchange," where men may buy soft drinks, candies, cigarettes and toilet articles. There also they may sit and talk. But when all that's over, there remains nothing for them but to cluster in groups and complain. And their complaint is undeniably just, in so far as it relates to the situation just described.

Here is a task for the United Service Organizations.

NMU Asks Roosevelt Reappoint E. S. Smith

President Roosevelt was asked yesterday by the National Maritime Union to re-appoint Edwin S. Smith to the National Labor Relations Board when his present term expires August 27.

In a letter signed by National Secretary Ferdinand Smith, the union said that Smith had proved himself fair and just in his opinions and had "spoken out consistently and courageously in defense of the democratic rights of the American people."

Smith's reappointment will be in the interest of continued amicable relations between labor and industry, the letter declared.

6,000 Arms Workers to Vote in Board Election

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (UP).—Approximately 6,000 employees of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. will ballot tomorrow in a National Labor Relations Board collective bargaining election.

The workers will have three choices—a vote for the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO, the Independent Aircraft Union, or no union.

UAW Parley Delegates Spur Curtiss Plant Drive With Big Buffalo Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

new election be held at once, under the supervision of three members to be appointed by President Thomas.

Debate developed at once over whether those who "had walked through the picket line in the Allis-Chalmers strike and who had been fined for this action"—to quote a number of the delegates—should be permitted to vote in the election, whether they had paid these fines or not.

DEBATE ON PROCEDURE

Secretary-Treasurer George Addes contended that these people should not be permitted to vote unless they had paid the fines, and that was the view of those who had supported the minority report yesterday. Addes pointed out that the strike had been authorized by the International Union, that the union had found it impossible to accept the interpretation of an agreement as made by Sidney Hillman, associate OPM director. The union's secretary-treasurer, emphasized that thereupon Secretary of the Navy

Knox and OPM Director William Knudsen had ordered the men back to work, but that the International Officers had told the men to remain on strike. "To permit these people who walked through the picket lines to vote, unless they pay their fines," Addes declared, "would be to violate our constitution and the authority of the local union in imposing just discipline on those who violate the rules of the International Union."

Such a view was endorsed by James Lindahl of the Packard Local, who declared that "it is our duty to see that we respect the integrity of picket lines. Do not allow those who lined their pockets during this strike by going through the picket lines, either to vote or to sit in this convention, unless their fines are paid."

This reference was to the charge made yesterday by some of the delegates supporting the minority report that a number of those who had protested the Allis-Chalmers election were those who had walked through the picket line and imperiled the strike.

Support for this position was ex-

pressed by J. McEwan of South Bend, Jack Montgomery of California, and Board member Carl Swanson. "There is an attempt here to condone walking through the picket line, in an authorized strike," stated Swanson, emphatically. "If that is the case, why not let the management vote in this convention and have delegates seated here?"

Victor Reuther, who stood out in advocating that those who walked the picket lines be permitted to vote without paying their fines, defended the action of these men on the ground that "they did not go back until they had pounded the picket line for 67 days" and until after the Knox-Knudsen order. He contended that they should be allowed to vote, in order that there would be delegates present from Allis-Chalmers before "the final voting in this convention."

Board member Leonard and several of those who had supported the majority report agreed with this Reuther viewpoint. But as the number of delegates opposed to "condoning walking through the picket lines" grew, Richard Frank-

enstein arose to submit a "compromise motion." This left the decision as to who should vote in the hands of the supervising committee of three and the local union at its nominating meeting. Frankenstein stated that no one wanted to excuse those who went through picket lines, but that there was a possible dispute as to who had done so. Hence, his motion. After further debate, this was agreed to by the convention as the procedure to be adopted.

President Thomas appointed to the supervising committee the following:

Leon Pody, Desoto Local; James Jennings, Local 140, and Mike Biolletti of Chrysler Local 7. They were instructed to proceed to Milwaukee at once to conduct the election.

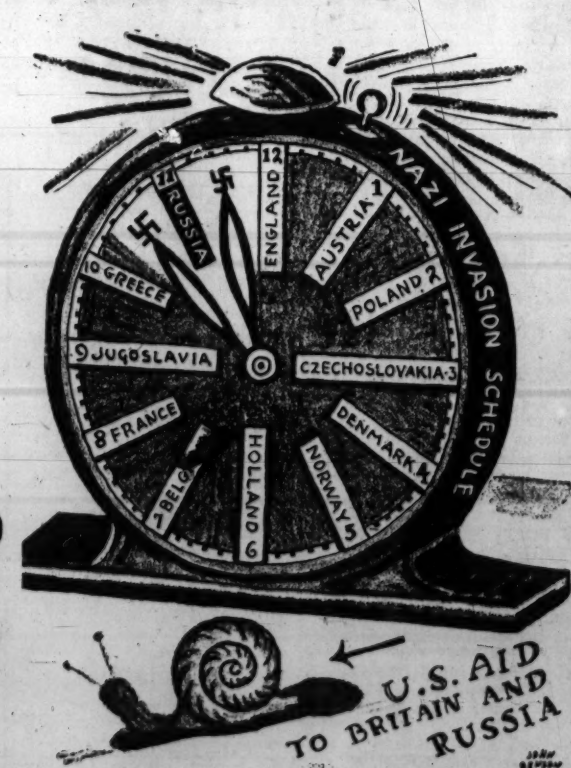
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Dr. Gross told in particular of one local union in Cleveland which built its organization up 100 per

Cartoonists in New York Press View the War



Rube Goldberg in the Sun (Aug. 6)



John Benson in the Post (July 30)

Subversive Activity

"Schultz, you will be dropped from an air plane into the jungle of Brazil. Using charm and ingenuity, you will immediately woo and marry some young Brazilian palm tree. With advance ground-work such as this, my invasion of South America is practically in the bag."



Dr. Seuss in PM (July 31)

Ohio Building Trades Back F.D.R. Aid Stand

Sen. Smathers Wires A Request to Lindbergh--

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Senator Smathers of New Jersey evidently felt fed up to the ears with the pro-Nazi Lindbergh confusion shouters in this country when he sent the following telegram to Charles A. Lindbergh today:

"I hear you are going to make another unity speech in Ohio this week," was the sarcastic opening of Sen. Smathers wire. "Suppose you continue to tell us about the invincibility of the German Army and the Red Army is unprepared, that its air force is a joke."

"I am sure the American people would like to hear you talk further on this subject."

Bill Proposes Enactment Of 'Statue of Liberty' Day

American Committee for Foreign Born Backs Dickstein Measure; Act Would Observe 55th Dedication on Oct. 28

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—A bill authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim Oct. 28, 1941 "Statue of Liberty Day," was introduced recently in Congress by Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, according to an announcement made here today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 508 F Street, Washington.

The bill, introduced at the suggestion of the American Committee, would authorize the President to call upon officials of the Federal and State Governments to display the flag of the United States on all State and Federal Government buildings on Oct. 28 and would invite the people of the U. S. to observe with ceremonies the 55th anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty.

Hugh de Lacy, national chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in a statement urging passage of this bill, emphasized the significance of the Statue of Liberty to the American people in their struggle against fascism.

Evacuation Survey Plans in City Completed

Plans were completed last night for the evacuation survey which is to be conducted by Commissioner Edward Weinfeld of the State Division of Housing, acting with Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, Chairman of the State Defense Council. The survey will seek to determine what accommodations can be made available in the event it becomes necessary to evacuate women and children from New York City and the surrounding area. These plans were completed at a meeting held by the Sullivan County Resort Hotel Association, Inc., at Grosingers' Hotel, in Ferndale. It is expected that the data gathered by the Division will be submitted to Governor Lehman and the State Council of Defense and the Office of Civilian Defense, headed by Mayor LaGuardia. In addition to the housing facilities available, it is likely that careful studies will have to be made by the several State and Municipal Departments involved as to transportation, education and other essential services.

Nazis Forbid Troops to Mix With Poles

Secret Instructions Tell Soldiers to Be Stern With Population

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—The German Army Command is afraid of any contact between the German soldiers and the population of Poland, according to a communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau.

The German Army Command, states the communiqué, has circulated among the commanders of garrisons and units stationed in Poland, new, secret instructions on the "conduct of the soldiers with regard to the Polish population."

The secret instructions sum up the results of almost two years of the occupation rule of the authorities in Poland.

The instructions state that the "German soldier must not forget that the civilian population, even when seemingly courteous are in their hearts hostile towards the Germans. Every insult of representatives of the German army must entail the severest punishment."

The instructions forbid the military any association with the local population since this "is fraught with danger of political disintegration."

The German Army Command, distrusts its soldiers, instructs the officers to intensify their surveillance over the soldiers and "watch them constantly even after duty hours."

AFL Painters Also Urge Material Help to Britain, USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 6.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Building Trades Council, as well as that of the Ohio Painters Conference, held in connection with the convention of the Ohio State AFL Federation of Labor, now in session, have gone on record for American aid to Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Ohio Building Trades Council declared: "whereas the President promised aid to all those countries fighting this maniac Hitler and all that Hitlerism stands for; be it resolved that we support the President in his great efforts to accomplish the task before him of sending all possible help to Great Britain and to its great allies, China and the Soviet Union, whose armies are so valiantly and successfully beating down this common enemy of all humanity."

URGE POLL TAX BILL

The Painters Conference also called for support of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill and said: "We express our opposition to all poll tax measures and support legislation in Congress which will abolish the poll tax - a direct right to vote to all American citizens 21 years of age."

Resolutions on the high cost of living and the need for taxation on the basis of ability to pay were also adopted.

These and other progressive resolutions are expected to come up before the Ohio AFL State Federation of Labor this week.

CHICAGO CIGAR MAKERS URGE SWIFT AID

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The cigar makers of this city, organized into Local 14, AFL, today record their desire in a unanimous resolution that the United States forward full and immediate material aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China in the struggle against Hitlerism.

Three hundred cigar makers at a general membership meeting here voiced enthusiastic acceptance of the resolution and endorsed the position of President Roosevelt in the nation's program against the Axis powers.

OHIO U. S. GERMANS URGE FULL SUPPORT

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Aug. 6.—The Ohio district convention of the Workman's Benefit Fund, fraternal organization of German-American workers, which met in Lorain last week-end, went on record for full U. S. support to the British and Soviet peoples, it was announced by that organization today.

The resolution after considerable discussion was overwhelmingly adopted with only one opposition vote.

Gen. Anders Commands Poles in Soviet Union

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—Authoritative quarters today said that Gen. Anders, who commanded a Polish cavalry brigade in the German-Polish war, has been appointed commander in chief of Polish forces in the Soviet Union. Anders, 49, was taken prisoner when the Russians entered Poland in 1939.

Nazis Alarmed at Wide Havoc Of Guerrillas

Extension of Fighting Behind German Lines Told by Pravda

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Several striking successes of guerrilla warfare are cited today by Pravda, Communist Party organ, which notes the spread and extension of active warfare behind the Nazi lines.

The partisan activities are so effective, Pravda declares, that even the Nazis admit that the ordinary conception of the "front" has lost all meaning and that the depth of front today often extends from 150 to 250 miles into the rear of advanced Nazi units.

It is also noted that guerrilla warfare is increasing in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, particularly, a German troop train, carrying a cavalry unit was recently derailed near Dembitz, Poland, killing 200 Nazi soldiers and officers. Large amounts of ammunition and provisions were captured, together with 180 horses.

On July 20, a trainload of munitions from the Skoda Works was blown up in Czechoslovakia. Eleven train wrecks in Czechoslovakia in which more than 250 Nazi soldiers and officers were killed, are listed during the last two weeks of July.

An armed uprising in Belgrade recently is also reported.

Among the successes of guerrilla warfare by Soviet partisan detachments are the following:

In Western Byelo-Russia 100 armed peasants launched a surprise attack on a German motorized infantry unit and killed 150 Nazi soldiers in battle.

In another district a guerrilla detachment destroyed 18 large Nazi tanks with flaming bottles of benzene and gasoline.

GUERRILLA AMBUSH

A mounted guerrilla detachment destroyed a bridge constructed by the Germans and then formed an ambush. When a German motorized column approached the river after dark, the guerrillas opened up with machine gun fire. Munitions trucks exploded and the entire convoy was wiped out. The guerrillas withdrew into the forest with rich prizes of war.

"Secret orders of the German High Command," Pravda reports, "are beginning to reveal the alarm at the growing guerrilla movement. To wreak vengeance on the fascists, to destroy them everywhere—this is becoming the slogan of millions of people throughout the world."

Army Bomber in Forced Landing, None Hurt

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Aug. 6 (UP).—A B-18-A army bomber made a forced landing early today in the mountains, 10 miles northwest of Rock Springs. None was injured.

The plane was en route from Salt Lake City to Denver. Officials left to locate the plane as soon as the Civil Aeronautics authority reported having received a radio message from it.

Talk in Bronx Tonight

Tim Holmes, Communist candidate for Bronx Borough President, M. Katz, co-editor of the Morning Freiheit and others will address a Bronx anti-Nazi rally tonight at the Franklin Casino, 162nd St. and Prospect Ave., at 8 P. M. It was announced.



The Fur Market Speaks: Full aid to the Soviet Union and Great Britain in the war against Hitlerism was demanded at this noon-hour rally yesterday at the corner of 29th St. and Seventh Ave. under auspices of the Committee to Aid Britain and the Soviet Union of the Joint

Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers. At right the Rev. Ver Lynn Sprague, of the American Peoples Mobilization, is addressing the crowd, estimated at more than 500. The union committee announces that it will hold weekly noon-hour rallies at the corner.

—Daily Worker Photos

Newsreels of Red Army Bring Awed Comment From Spectators

By Louise Mitchell

Official Soviet pictures now showing for the first time in four New York newsreel houses, do more to prove the magnificence of the Red Army than all the millions of words of faint praise in the commercial press.

The beginning of the end of Hitlerism is documented in "Russia Holds," a historic news clip of the Soviet people in their all-out defense of their homeland.

Movie-goers at the Embassy, Grand Central Terminal and 49th and 60th St. Trans-Luxes yesterday were awed by the spectacle of Soviet military might and the fighting morale of its people. Their noteworthy response was the best answer to the Kaitenboms, Luces, Wheelers and Lindberghs who want to stem the growing friendship of the two peoples.

The five to eight-minute newsreel filmed during the first ten days of the invasion was brought from Moscow to London and was officially censored by the two governments. It has been showing in this city since Tuesday.

The brevity of "Russia Holds," crowds the total action of Soviet defense into an overwhelming panorama. Scenes behind the lines show the excellent service of supplies and materials moving up front.

Mechanized divisions, artillery, high-speed planes, munitions are evidence of the USSR's fighting power. The three Soviet High Commanders, Voroshilov, Timoshenko and Budennyi, are shown with their men on location. Gilbert Marlyn, commentator, told his American audience that the equipment used by the Soviet Union is of "deadly efficiency with every known modern design in battle action."

The scene shifts to the countryside where men and women are furiously building trenches and embankments. In Moscow, the streets are lined with thousands of citizens listening to the official news reports. Inside the Kremlin, Stalin the leader of his people, watches the signing of the Soviet-British pact. The great leader surprised many movie-goers because of his strong but modest appearance throughout this scene.

In a village in the Ukraine, the

pictorial answer to the Nazi attack was vividly demonstrated. As soon as the air-raid signal is sounded, the villagers, on the alert, bring the cattle and horses to safety. The general population withdraws to safety but the guerrillas remain behind. The speed of the action and the lack of panic among the citizens trained for defense for many years is remarkable.

Guerrillas are shown receiving hand grenades and explosives with which to harass the enemy's rear. The people trained in the people's rifle clubs aim their deadly weapons at Nazi targets. German parachutists are brought down by the heroic guerrillas. Nazi planes litter the roads.

To this the commentator stated, "The Luftwaffe is not a menace but a nuisance to the Soviet people."

Soviet women magnificently defending their homes are shown working as nurses, in the factories and as air-raid wardens, the old and young are active in this great struggle.

In conclusion, the lines of reserves going to the fronts brings the comment of "the trained personnel are paying dividends on the ground and on the air."

Of the four theatres showing the newsreel, the Embassy's is about three minutes shorter and accompanied by a cautious and rather incredulous commentary. The commentators in the other houses are more laudatory in their praise. However, these also fail to mention the remarkable resistance of the Red Army and the Soviet people. It closes on the question, "Will the Soviet Union stop Hitler?"

She was in full sympathy with sending all aid to the Soviet Union. "This is the world's greatest battle," declared Philip Hanover at the 60th St. Trans-Lux "and we hardly see anything about it. Imagine millions of men in combat. That's something. This time I hope that Hitler has met his match."

"Golly, I'll be glad to see that German army put out of commission. These German prisoners did not look so grand. We get to do everything to help kill Hitler."

"So many people dead," said Mrs. Catherine Lorenz, at the Grand Central Terminal Theater, "it's a shame. But I suppose we still live in a world where you kill or you get killed. I hope my grandchildren live in a better world," she smiled hopefully.

One Way to Speed Defense And Speed Wage Increases

Do you work in a shop or factory where your employer is making big profits on defense orders and at the same time refuses to pay adequate wages? If so, send a letter to Workers Correspondence in this paper and tell us about it. We'll print it.

Adequate wages and adequate defense production go hand in hand.

Loyal Italian-Americans, Foes of Fascism, Can't Get Jobs

By Art Shields

Italian-Americans want the same break in getting defense jobs that they got before the draft boards.

The army takes them, but the factories discriminate.

Tens of thousands of Italian-American workers in the Red Hook district of Brooklyn are making this complaint and asking that something be done about it.

"They are loyal to America, these Italian workers who came to New York to escape monarchy and oppression, or whose fathers came for that reason."

They want national unity. Again and again Italian American workers in Red Hook, told a Daily Worker reporter, who visited them in their homes, that they want national unity against the fascist menace.

But national unity, they correctly emphasized, must begin with employment of workers of their blood in the great defense plants of Red Hook and Bay Ridge and nearby parts of Brooklyn.

It is almost impossible, they point out, for workers with Italian names to get jobs in the plants of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard, the Robins Dry Dock, the D. B. Bliss Munitions firm, generally hire Italians only at rough work, and not many at that. This is a terrible blow to the

workers of Red Hook, where Italian form the most numerous immigrant group.

And as a result thousands of Italians in that big neighborhood that lies south of Borough Hall have to depend on relief or what is left of the WPA, and there isn't much left.

Pitiful was the case of a middle-aged Italian worker this writer met in the Italian Settlement House on 90 Adams St.

Michael Lamia, the Italian worker, is a skilled machinist, as well as an American citizen of 15 years' standing. Yet he can't get a job. And he can't even get relief at his home at 124 Dickman St., Brooklyn.

DANGER TO AMERICA

Michael Lamia is a very loyal American, with a son in Uncle Sam's service in the 245th Coast Artillery. But he can't get a job, apparently because he came from Italy.

Bart Amendola, the acting head of the settlement house, was distressed by Lamia's case. He says it is just one of many.

Lamia has written to President Roosevelt and to Mayor LaGuardia and to the Federal Workers Agency, pressing his case. He still hopes for action.

Thomas Parisi, young chairman of the American Labor Party in the Third Assembly District, Kings

County, put the issue bluntly at his home in the new Red Hook federal housing project at 28 Union St., Brooklyn.

"Unemployment," said Parisi, "is a severe danger to American democracy. It tends to destroy workers' faith in democracy. I meet many cases of this kind as I canvass in the district for the ALP."

Two counter political forces are working against each other in the minds of Italian-American workers. On the one hand their hatred and disgust for Hitler and Mussolini and fascism in general are increasing. On the other, they are smarting against increasing job discrimination here.

"I can say from positive knowledge that the majority of Italian people here and in Italy are against Italy's participation in the war against the Soviet Union," said Parisi.

"We get letters from Italy and messages from friends who have come from overseas about the people's hatred for the fascists, especially the Nazis, who have moved into Italy in large numbers."

HUNGER IN ITALY

"I think that is especially true in Sicily from which my family came. The people are very hungry there."

"The latest news is that Mussolini has torn up the street car rails connecting our home town Udine with Palermo. The rails became munitions and the people have to walk to Palermo again as they used to 25 years ago."

"People scornfully say: This is the sort of order and progress Mussolini has brought."

About Italian-Americans' views on the present war in Europe, the young ALP leader said:

"I hear many Italian people saying that Hitler will meet his doom in the Soviet Union and they are very glad of it. They know he is against the working people and that he is helping to oppress the Italian people."

Yes, the large majority of the Italian people are anti-fascist, said Parisi, but jobs are needed to win them for the all-out American-British-Soviet effort to smash the fascist menace.

Job discrimination against the Italian people is playing into the hands of the propagandists of Hitler and Mussolini, said other Italian-Americans.

Fascist propagandists promise the people that Italy will become a great empire if the Axis defeats the Soviet-British allies. And then, say the fascists, every Italian-American will be treated with much more respect.

That's false, but it is subtly dangerous propaganda till it is answered with jobs.

Joe Rodosto, of 626 Clinton St., a member of the executive board of the Consumers Milk Cooperative at 464 Columbia St. in Red Hook, talked along the same lines.

The Italian people are turning more and more against fascism, he said. The rest of the American people need their help against the common enemy. They must be treated like brothers and given their share of the jobs.

Michael Giratano, shop steward for the United Cannery and Packing House Workers at the big Hills Brothers fruit packing plant in Brooklyn, said:

"Most Italian-American people understand well that the workers' organizations will be smashed if Hitler wins."

In this plant, where more than 300 Italians are working, they know they would lose the 25 per cent wage raises they have won through the union and get wage cuts instead.

The Red Army's wonderful fight against fascism is stirring many Red Hook Italians, especially the younger people, said Giratano. They hope that the common enemy will be crushed forever.

Jobs for their unemployed brothers will stimulate this anti-fascism immensely and swell the support

for Hitler's and Mussolini's enemies in Britain and the Soviet Union.

Genero Lasso, of 245 Union St., a longshoreman who is secretary of the Peter Pan Educational Society, wants both trade unions and Italian-American organizations to protest against the job discrimination. Speaking like many other Red Hook Italians, he said:

"They are not discriminating in the army. Why should they discriminate in the defense industries?"

Lasso tells of a father whose three sons were taken by the army, and the father then exclaimed that he could not see why they were discriminated against by the defense industries when the army was so glad to get them.

Pete Mazzei, rank and file longshore leader in Brooklyn, spoke strongly on the same subject.

More and more Italians are joining the ranks of workers demanding all-out aid for Britain and the Soviet Union, he said. Yet discrimination gets worse in defense industries. And even on the docks, the one job stronghold for Italians in Brooklyn, more and more foreign born Italians are being dismissed.

This disruptive discrimination must not be permitted to weaken the unity of the American people in the life and death against fascism, he said.

Quill Urges Smelter Parley to Spur Gains

TWU Head Bares Trust Conditions, Calls for Big Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.—An appeal to American labor to build up its organizations and thus lay the basis for a political party of the laboring people was sounded here yesterday by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union of America.

Addressing delegates to the 38th convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, meeting at the Hotel Connor here, Quill called for a forward looking social program in the United States.

"We should be working for pensions for our old people, for jobs for our youth, for public housing," he told the delegates.

"But our federal government is not ready for these things and will not be ready until we awaken and create a political party of the people—until we elect our own people to the city, state and federal offices."

BARES OKLAHOMA SQUALOR

Fresh from a trip to nearby lead and zinc mining communities in Oklahoma, Quill described to the convention the squalid housing, the poor health conditions and the poverty of the miners, largely unorganized.

"Here we see what the monopolies have done to the people," he declared.

"Men are coughing out their lungs with silicosis, old before their time. There is no housing, no security for human beings. The land is being robbed of its wealth for the benefit of the companies."

"In one place I found that people have to pay 30 cents to 50 cents a barrel for water, so they can quench their thirst and their children can be washed once in a long while. That's democracy in Oklahoma in the year 1941."

CALLS FOR BIG TIME

He called on the convention to continue its drive to organize the mines of the Tri-State—the area whose conditions he had just described and exhorted them to fulfill the organization's slogan: "One hundred thousand members by 1942."

This achievement, he declared, would help the CIO reach the set for it, of 10,000,000 members by 1944.

At the conclusion of his address, the IUMM&SW convention passed an unanimous resolution pledging support of the union to the Transport Workers in their battle for renewal of contracts covering employees of subways taken over by the City of New York and censuring Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia for his announcement that he will not renew the contracts, which expired about a month ago.

Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, announces the untimely death of Brother Irving Pickover who met death on the picket line in the course of his activity as an active and conscientious union man.

Services Thursday, 1:30 P.M.—Gramercy Park Chapel, 133 Second Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pickover of 3039 Brighton Fourteenth St., Brooklyn, announce "the untimely death of their beloved son Irving."

Relatives, union brothers and friends are advised that services will be held at Gramercy Park Chapel, 133 Second Ave., Thursday 1:30 P.M.

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

A Program of Surrender To Hitlerism

The statement issued by former Governor Lowden of Illinois, in behalf of 15 Republican leaders, signalizes an attempt by the appeasement forces to launch a campaign to defeat all measures necessary for the security and independence of the United States and the destruction of Hitlerism.

The program is based on an assertion that "few people honestly believe that the Axis is now, or will in the future be in a position to threaten the independence of any part of this hemisphere if our defenses are properly prepared."

Those who agree with such a statement, can only hope to come to terms with Hitler. As for the American people, they will say that no one could be so naive to believe that after the conquest of all Europe, Britain and the Soviet Union, Hitler would exempt the sole remaining great power—the United States.

With regard to the assertion that all we have to do is see to it that "our defenses are properly prepared," the American people will say that we are strongest when we have strong allies, that our best defense lies in the defense of Britain and especially the Soviet Union which for the first time has offered the Nazi military machine effective opposition.

Furthermore, the conquest by Hitler of Europe, Asia and Africa would present the United States not only with the likelihood of military invasion, but with the absolute certainty of economic warfare in which American union labor would be forced to compete with the forced labor of the rest of the world.

The program further states that the issue today is not one of "liberty and democracy," that it "is not purely a conflict between tyranny and freedom." To this, the American people will reply: Are not Britain and the Soviet Union fighting to retain their independence as nations? If Hitler is victorious, will it not only mean the end to the independence of these two countries but also doom the hopes of the nations already enslaved by Hitler?

The statement goes so far as to maintain that the very involvement of the Soviet Union proves that the war is not a war of freedom. Just the opposite is the case! Even the Gallup Poll records that the vast majority of the American people favor a Soviet victory because they feel that the Soviet Union is "not imperialistic." Also significant is the anti-Hitler wave which has swept the occupied countries of Europe since the involvement of the Soviet Union in the war—a sign that Europe's enslaved millions see in the Soviet Union's participation, the possibility of their liberation and the hope of a people's peace.

The people will recognize that these Republican leaders are concerned not with "liberty and democracy," but with how to make profits and secure political power by coming to terms with Hitler—even if it means sacrificing the interests of the United States.

The program further opposes aid to the Soviet Union on the ground that such aid is "unauthorized" and is a "belligerent move." But what is disapproved of by these gentlemen, is already approved by the people who are glad to see at long last some belligerent moves against Hitler, instead of the appeasement which brought the world to its present state and which these gentlemen would like to continue.

The people will say to these appeasers: Aid to the Soviet Union may not be "authorized" by you, but it is authorized by the general public which sees that the war against the Soviet Union and Britain is also a war against the United States. To fail to give aid to the Soviet Union and Britain, means to help Hitler conquer all the rest of the world in preparation for dealing with a United States that would be alone and without allies.

Does not this program, with its talk of "peace," smack of something the American people have heard before. When the Republican leaders say that Hitler's conquests do not threaten the United States and that it is possible to come to terms with him, does this not sound like Chamberlain at Munich?

It is not surprising that this program should be signed by men like Herbert Hoover, Alfred Landon and Charles G. Dawes (who never in all their lives favored any measures in behalf of labor and the people). Although their arguments are shop-worn, they are still dangerous—especially so since the trap is cunningly camouflaged with talk of "peace," which really means surrender to Hitler.

The danger that people may fall into this trap, is emphasized by the fact that, according to the press, John L. Lewis has broken his silence on the international situation and permitted his name to be associated with the

statement of the Republican leaders. Whether the appearance of Mr. Lewis' name on the statement represents a final, considered judgment, remains to be seen. However, it is impossible to explain this action on the ground that it represents the views of any section of the organized labor movement. Actually, the record shows that not a single local union of either the CIO or AFL is in favor of appeasing Hitler.

There can be little doubt that all sections of the people and especially of organized labor, will recognize this program for what it is—a program not of peace, but of surrender to Hitlerism. They will answer it by registering increased support for all measures necessary to defeat Hitler and safeguard the interests of our country. They will ask more emphatically than ever that the pledges made by the government for aid to Britain and the Soviet, be executed without delay.

Their First Thought

As soon as the tanker, S. S. Fuel Oil, docked the other day, the first act of its crew ashore was to send a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the immediate freedom of Earl Browder.

Release Browder, the message read, "so he can take his place where he rightfully belongs amongst us workers giving honest leadership in our struggle against fascism."

It is no accident that these men, who daily risk their lives in sailing oil cargoes and who are ready to sacrifice their lives against Hitlerism, should see in Browder the symbol of their struggles and aspirations.

The issue is as sharp and clear for workers in other industries. Browder's freedom would give a tremendous impetus to labor and the whole population in establishing a national anti-fascist front. The trade unions—local by local—should above all speak out for Browder's freedom. This tanker crew has set an example which, if multiplied throughout the nation, can win Browder's release and thus further national unity against Hitlerism.

Segregation Is the Breeding Place

The country will be gravely concerned over the news from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, of a serious altercation between soldiers which resulted in the death of a Negro and white draftee, and the wounding of three white and two Negro draftees.

The facts, at this writing, are not yet clear as to what took place or where the responsibility is to be fixed.

But this much is clear. Segregation and discrimination against Negro soldiers breeds antagonism between Negro and white troops and intensifies violations of Negro rights. It promotes a spirit of lawlessness and contempt for Negro citizenship rights. Yet this is an official policy of the Administration and the army officials.

If Negroes and whites were in the same regiment, living in fraternity and equality as soldiers, the atmosphere of antagonism would be eliminated. This is all the more important in those states in the deep South, where reactionary officials in power specialize in denying the Negro people their constitutional liberties and in pitting white against Negro to the detriment of both.

Jim-crowism in the armed forces violates the spirit of President Roosevelt's order against job-discrimination in defense industries. This order should be extended to enforce full equality in the armed service.

Conditions of discrimination make more difficult the unity of the people against Hitlerism and militates against a strong fighting morale in the army. A thorough investigation should be made into the facts of the Fort Bragg occurrence by the War Department. Segregation and discrimination should be outlawed in the armed forces and the Administration should take every step to guarantee the citizenship rights of Negro draftees.

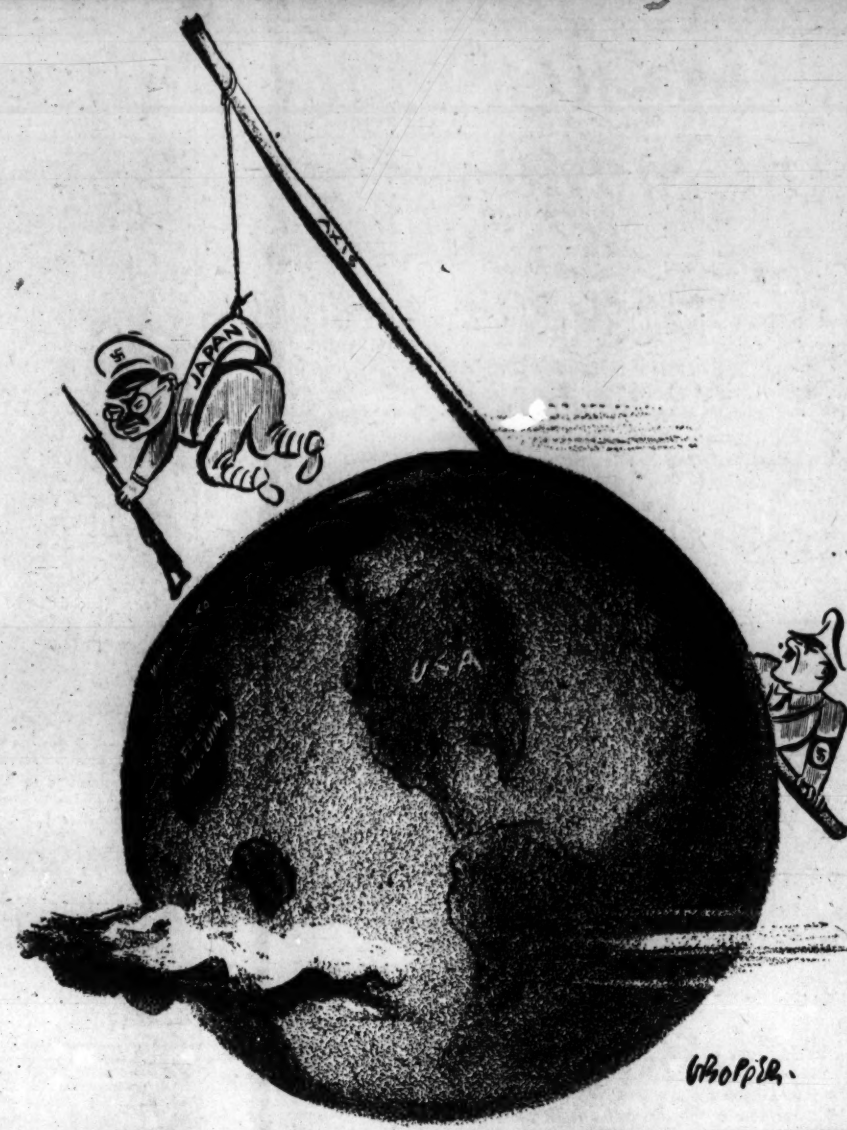
A Bad Tax Bill Goes to the Senate

A tax bill has been passed by the House and attempts will be made in the Senate to make it even worse.

The bill, with its hidden sales taxes for the poor and loop-holes for the rich, was opposed by the CIO. Only one feature of the bill met the CIO's approval—the joint-tax return clause for depriving wealthy married couples of one of their favorite tax dodges—and this section was stricken out of the bill by the House.

The last minute recommendations by President Roosevelt were certainly not helpful. The President made three proposals for changes in the bill. One was good and two were bad. The one good one—calling for "excess profits taxes on corporations"—was quietly ignored and forgotten. One of the bad ones—for elimination of the joint-tax return—was adopted by the House. And the other bad one—for "broadening the tax base," and thereby making the poor pay for more of the defense program—is now being advocated by some members of the Senate as the bill comes before that body.

Labor will want to see the Senate put back the joint-tax return clause, abandon the President's suggestion of "broadening the base," and start plugging up the innumerable loop-holes in our tax laws where by hundreds of millions of dollars of profits manage to escape taxation each year.



ARGUMENTS THAT DON'T HELP TO STOP HITLER

While the New York Times recognizes the Hitler menace to America, its editorial yesterday, opposing the United States government's pledge of economic aid to the Soviet Union, will be seriously disturbing to all who realize that aid to both the Soviet and British people is necessary to crush Hitlerism.

The greatest impetus to the growing people's war to defeat German fascism has been provided by the unprecedented opposition of the Red Army. But the Times says in effect: Stop Hitler, by denying aid to the Soviet Union.

The first argument advanced by the Times in support of this position is that aid to the Soviet Union would be useless because "the decisive phase of the Russian campaign will come within the next six weeks." When the Times first took this stand in an editorial of six weeks ago, perhaps one could excuse it on the ground that it possibly underestimated the strength of the Red Army.

But now after seven weeks, the whole world has seen Red Army resistance increase, not diminish. And it is now clear that this will be a long war, which will not be decided in the course of a few weeks, with Hitler's blitzkrieg being more and more slowed down, and aid to the Soviet Union becoming more and more decisive. In fact, if the Times had taken the correct position of all aid to the Soviet Union at the beginning of the Hitler invasion, it is quite possible that this aid could have been effective in making Red Army resistance even more decisive against Hitler at a much sooner time.

Secondly, does the Times oppose aid to the Eastern Front because it wishes to concentrate upon an all-out Western Front against Hitler? On the contrary. Another editorial on the same page yesterday said: "Invasion (of the continent—Ed.) at this point . . . must be regarded as an extremely risky venture at this time. . . . In fact, any invasion of Europe may well be dismissed as premature. . . . In other words, at the present moment when the invasion of the continent would be most effective against Hitler, squeezing the Nazis between two powerful fronts, the Times considers such a move 'premature' or that it should be 'dismissed.' Surely, it is plain that unless the Eastern Front is given the assistance to strengthen it still more, the Western Front would be of little or no avail.

Finally, although the Soviet Union worked patiently for collective security and was the first power in the world that offered to go the whole distance in stopping Hitler, the Times raises the question of confidence in the Soviet Union. There are no Munich-men in the Soviet Union. Actually, had it not been for such newspapers and "statesmen" as the Times there would have been no Munich and hence no war. However, not even this issue is the question for debate today.

Can anyone point to a single instance where the Soviet Union went back on her word or violated a single agreement? In fact, only the Soviet Union has lived up to the full letter and spirit of all her binding undertakings. For the Times to raise the argument of trusting the Soviet Union, in the face of the British-Soviet pact and in

the face of the United States' pledge of assistance to the Soviet Union, is a contradiction of the well-known facts.

When the Times tries to restrict aid entirely to the Western Front (which still needs to be fully opened) and provide none to the Eastern Front, it is not helping to stop Hitler. It is not following the only logical conclusion it can adopt in the face of its admission of the Hitler danger to America.

If the Times recognizes the Nazi menace to America's security, it should see also that any attempt to split anti-fascist ranks endangers that security. When the Times says "Stop Hitler," it can mean only all aid to both the Soviet Union and Britain.

Suggests Campaign to Demonstrate Friendship With Soviet People

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why doesn't someone start a campaign for bundles for the USSR.

Not that this type of aid is primarily needed by the Soviet Union but it would serve to demonstrate the friendship and admiration of the American people for the Soviet people in their united resistance to fascism.

Urges Freedom of Greatest Anti-Fascist Fighter—Earl Browder

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Following is a letter which I sent to President Roosevelt:

"Imprisoning Earl Browder is an attack against all working people in this country. With the United States solidly behind the Soviet Union in its valiant fight against Hitler, we need as never before the leadership of Earl Browder—the greatest fighter against fascism.

"As a working woman I join with all progressive trade unionists in a vigorous protest against his unjust imprisonment and urge you to FREE EARL BROWDER today."

A GOVERNMENT WORKER.

No Religious Freedom in USSR?—Dean's Book Says, Yes

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The other night, while out on the street with the Daily Worker, I encountered a man who refused to buy a paper because he said he was opposed to the policies of the "Worker." After a little conversation, he added: "There's only one thing I have against Russia—and that is that it suppresses religion."

I pointed out that he was mistaken and explained briefly the Soviet Union's position. Then I thought of the "Soviet Power" which I had with me. When I showed it to him, calling attention to the Dean's background, he promptly bought it, appearing to be very much interested.

A Western Front for Swift Defeat of Hitler

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

England now has a highly mechanized and well trained army in England, through our all-out aid to Britain program. At present this powerful army is sitting on its haunches, waiting for the U.S.S.R. to win the war.

Aid to the Soviet Union should be given by creating a western front, the one we heard so much about some weeks ago when the British hinted about having something like another AEF over there.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE gas curfew will no doubt help national defense, but it threatens to turn everything else upside down. From now on, when a young man parks his car on a dark road and announces to his companion that they are out of gas, she will have to reply: "Such patriotism must be rewarded!"

Traffic Cop: "Who the — do you think you are, parking here in the middle of Times Square?"
 Driver: "Sorry, officer, but I ran out of gas."
 Traffic Cop (snapping to attention): "Sir, I salute you!"

If actual rationing proves necessary, we can expect some wealthy car owners to try the same kind of tricks that they now use to dodge taxes, like buying an auto for each of their dogs.

Among possible substitutes for silk stockings, is the paint-the-leg method now in vogue in England. This is fairly cheap—unless the customer insists on having a run painted too.

That edition of a million copies of the Dean of Canterbury's "Soviet Power" is getting under the skin of the appeasers. A chap by the name of De Casseres writes in the Hearst press that the Dean is as "glib" as a "new-born baby." When De Casseres was calling the Soviet Union weak and inefficient, the "glib" Dean was confidently predicting the Red Army would give the Nazis the shock of their lives. Some baby!

The Hearst press tells its readers: How can you put any faith in the Dean? He's only a scientist and a high churchman. If you want the real low-down on the Soviet Union, you need a writer of integrity—someone like Jan Valtin who was imprisoned in San Francisco for robbing and almost killing a little store-keeper.

With Tammany and the Republicans both supporting Frank Hogan, Dewey's assistant, there is a lot of talk in the press about how this is "taking the district attorney's office out of politics." But with the continued persecution of Morris Schappes, any one can see that the district attorney's office is still up to its neck in politics—anti-union politics.

The advice of Charles von Munich Lindbergh on foreign policy is just about as sound as his "expert" judgment a few years ago about the Soviet air fleet consisting of a lot of crates that could barely leave the ground.

W. R. Hearst says in his personal column in his papers that Japan is the peaceful nation "not wanting to fight," while the United States is the bellicose country. This throws a new light on events of recent years. It appears now that it was Oklahoma that seized Manchuria, Rhode Island that invaded China, New York that seized Indo-China and Mississippi that is now threatening Thailand.

Our new "embargo" still permits Japan to buy crude oil. This must look pretty crude to the Chinese.

Letters From Our Readers

Suggests Campaign to Demonstrate Friendship With Soviet People

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why doesn't someone start a campaign for bundles for the USSR.

Not that this type of aid is primarily needed by the Soviet Union but it would serve to demonstrate the friendship and admiration of the American people for the Soviet people in their united resistance to fascism.

Urges Freedom of Greatest Anti-Fascist Fighter—Earl Browder

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Following is a letter which I sent to President Roosevelt:

"Imprisoning Earl Browder is an attack against all working people in this country. With the United States solidly behind the Soviet Union in its valiant fight against Hitler, we need as never before the leadership of Earl Browder—the greatest fighter against fascism.

"As a working woman I join with all progressive trade unionists in a vigorous protest against his unjust imprisonment and urge you to FREE EARL BROWDER today."

A GOVERNMENT WORKER.

No Religious Freedom in USSR?—Dean's Book Says, Yes

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The other night, while out on the street with the Daily Worker, I encountered a man who refused to buy a paper because he said he was opposed to the policies of the "Worker." After a little conversation, he added: "There's only one thing I have against Russia—and that is that it suppresses religion."

I pointed out that he was mistaken and explained briefly the Soviet Union's position. Then I thought of the "Soviet Power" which I had with me. When I showed it to him, calling attention to the Dean's background, he promptly bought it, appearing to be very much interested.

A Western Front for Swift Defeat of Hitler

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

England now has a highly mechanized and well trained army in England, through our all-out aid to Britain program. At present this powerful army is sitting on its haunches, waiting for the U.S.S.R. to win the war.

Aid to the Soviet Union should be given by creating a western front, the one we heard so much about some weeks ago when the British hinted about having something like another AEF over there.

Fascism—Twentieth Century Barbarism

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Big capitalists in many countries have been and continue to be the principal supporters and allies of murderous fascism for the enslavement of the people for a more intensified exploitation of their labor.

A telephone message from Berlin, July 27, to the N. Y. Times informed us that the Reich "Quietly Consolidates Position in France and Other Occupied Parts of Europe." Quietly, of course, means only one thing: the friendly cooperation of pro-fascist capitalists.

An exclusive story by a Frenchman André Gery in PM of Aug. 1, headlined "New Petain Cabinet Member is Powerful Figure in French Steel Trust," reveals that such a member is Pierre Pucheu who "for the last 10-odd years has been in charge of the Comptoir Siderurgique, the sales organization of the Comité des Forges that is autocratically ruled by the steel and munition magnates. Francois De Wendel and Eugene Schneider."

Further on the story says: "This brief survey shows the men of Vichy, far from being mere victims of Hitler, are the willing partners of their old German friends. It shows further that as long as France is ruled by the Comité des Forges, there is no chance of winning Vichy over to the side of the Allies by appeasing it."

The evil, overwhelming, Fascism represents the rule of the capitalist, but in an open terrorist form, involving the complete destruction of democracy, the most brutal suppression of the people. Fascism is twentieth-century barbarism, armed with 15-inch guns instead of primitive spears.

A. G. D.

Browder Should Be Freed!

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

On March 25, 1941—a black day in American history—the world is bound to remember the jailing of one of the outstanding leaders of the American working class, Earl Browder.

Browder should be freed because of his boldness to speak out in behalf of a most oppressed people of the world—the Negro people.

Browder should be freed because although he is in prison—he is the Number One enemy of Hitlerism at home and abroad.

J. G.

'We Wish We Could Send More'

Wichita, Kansas.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am sending \$2. One dollar is to go to the appeal that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn made for the children whose parents have gone to prison and the other for the defense of the parents.

We wish we could send more.

A FRIEND.

CHANGE THE WORLD

A Fine Novel About a Negro Prize-Fighter, Full of Reality and Humanity
By MIKE GOLD

"WALK HARD, TALK LOUD," the novel by Len Zinberg about a young Negro prize-fighter, has just been received and read. It's a honey, and justifies every bit of enthusiasm various correspondents have displayed in bringing it to this column's attention.

A good story, full of motion and reality, its chief merit lies in its humanity. Never have I read so rich, so loving and so true a portrait of Negro people.

They are wholesome, regular members of the human race, no freaks or sociological types. They want merely to live like decent human beings, but the whites won't let them.

They are wholesome, regular members of the human race, no freaks or sociological types. They want merely to live like decent human beings, but the whites won't let them.

Zinberg catches all the nuances of this struggle to be human. He's a wonderful young writer, he writes about wonderful people, and he has a wonderful Communist girl in the book. Altogether—hats off! Buy, steal, beg or borrow a copy of "Walk Hard, Talk Loud." This is not a review of the book. Just a little preliminary rave. I will review it at length shortly, and hope to start a discussion on it. America needs such books. Thanks, Len.

Political commissars as the adjunct of a fighting army have called for a lot of cheap sneers at the expense of the Soviet Union. But they more than proved their value in the Russian Civil war and in Spain's fight against fascism.

Maybe the American army too needs some kind of political commissars. The fascist postcards sent by Senator Wheeler to the army boys are only a sample of the dangers present. If the anti-fascists won't educate the boys, the fascists will gladly try.

There could be if not anti-fascist educators in the army, at least, weekly forums in all the army camps, run along the lines of the usual liberal, Y. M. C. A. and workers' club forum. The soldiers of democracy must be taught that democracy really means. Or is this too dangerous a prospect for the reactionary brasshats?

Paternalism in government has been attacked so often by the Wall Street agitators that the phrase has become suspect.

If a government tries to find food and work for twenty million unemployed it is softening their moral fibre. If it tries to help the old with pensions, or the mothers with free medical care, it is ruining their character.

So runs the argument, and it is the rotten argument of money-misers, and entirely false, as I can prove by the Soviet Union.

Here is a government founded on nothing but paternalism. It might even be accused of being maternal, so much social insurance, free medical care, vacations, old-age pensions, child welfare, and the like, does it shower on its citizens.

Well, this paternal-maternal government has been put to the test. Has it bred a nation of dependent weaklings by such "coddling"? Even Hitler has begun to confess that the answer is No. The Red Army is tough, hard and full of individual courage and initiative. These boys love their father-mother government and defend it like tigers.

A group of Free French sympathizers recently escaped to America en route to Canada to join the British forces training there. In spite of a British request that they be given transit visas, our State Department refused. Its officials said that any such encouragement of De Gaullette would "offend Vichy."

This incident is but another item in the grand, smelly total of such sabotage emanating from the State Department.

A nest of fascist sneaks has been at work there ever since Hitler loomed over Europe. They helped betray the Spanish Republic into Hitler's hands; they collaborated toward his victory at Munich.

They persecute all anti-fascist and anti-Nazi refugees who manage to arrive here; but welcome all wealthy fascists with open arms and a servile haste about visas.

It is they who have insisted on sending unlimited gasoline and scrap-iron to Japan.

They have been exposed and named dozens of times by nearly all the Washington reporters. It is an open secret that this fascist clique is for Hitler's "New Order," and that it dreads the defeat of Hitler.

How do they manage, then, to stay in their positions of authority? What is the secret of their power? And what sort of war against Hitler or Japan could America ever fight with such dubious elements in its State Department, and possibly, its army and navy?

Masterpieces of Song Over WNYC at 7 P. M.

Masterpieces of Song Series heard over WNYC at 9 A.M. and 7 P.M. ... Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E Minor featured on the Midday Symphony over WNYC ... Juilliard Summer Music Recital heard over WNYC at 4 P.M. ... Stadium Concert over WABC at 8:30 ... Montreal Concert Orchestra over WJZ at 10 P.M.

MORNING
9:15-WJZ-Organist
WABC-The Symphonies
WOR-Medical Information
9:30-WJZ-Pood Forum
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WJZ-Market Basket
WJZ-News
WABC-Tunes from the Tropics
9:45-WJZ-Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer
10:00-WJZ-Variety
10:15-WNYC-Chamber Music
10:30-WJZ-Salon Concert
WJZ-Clark Dennis, Tenor
10:45-WJZ-Pood Presents
WNYC-Pood on the Record
WNYC-Traditional Russian Music
11:00-WNYC-Woman's Hour
WABC-Trans-Atlantic News
WABC-Classic in Tempo
WJZ-Other People's Business
11:10-WNYC-Father Knickerbocker
Suggests
11:15-WJZ-Venezian Ensemble
WNYC-Musical Comedy Memories
11:30-WJZ-The Trilling Cook
WJZ-Operatic Interlude
11:45-WJZ-What Can I Do
WNYC-You and Your Health

AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony, Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E Minor
WJZ-Dance Parade
WJZ-News and Music
WJZ-Luncheon Party
12:05-WJZ-Luncheon Concert
12:15-WJZ-Songs
12:30-WJZ-Deep River Boys
WJZ-Farm and Home Hour
WJZ-News
12:45-WJZ-News
WNYC-Food Quiz
1:00-WNYC-News
WJZ-Brad Reynolds, Tenor
WNYC-Composer's Hour, Schumann
1:15-WJZ-Between the Book Ends with Ted Malone
WNYC-Easy Aces
WNYC-Pit Music Party
WNYC-Talk "Do I Have Hay Fever?"
WNYC-Vincent Lopez
WNYC-Metropolitan Review
1:45-WJZ-News
2:00-WNYC-Sweetest Love Songs
WJZ-U.S. Marine Band
WNYC-News
WNYC-Opera Excerpts
2:05-WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
2:30-WNYC-Dance Time
3:00-WNYC-Sweetest Love Songs
3:15-WNYC-Tea Time Tunes
WABC-Golden Treasury of Song
WNYC-News
WABC-Rentro Valley Folks
WNYC-Museum Tour
WNYC-Chamber Music
3:45-WABC-Adventures in Science
3:55-WJZ-S. Louis Cardinals vs. Cincinnati Reds
4:00-WNYC-Friendship Bridge
WJZ-Club Matinee
WABC-Songs
WNYC-Juilliard School Concert
WJZ-Hour of Symphonic Music

On the Soviet Cultural Front

Prokofiev, Other Composers Enrich Operatic Season in Soviet Capital

This is the second and concluding article in a series on the 1940-41 opera season in Moscow—Editor's Note.

In the opera "Semyon Kotko," written after Kataev's story "I, a Son of the Working People," the composer—for the first time—turned to a subject from the times of the Civil War.

Simple people—Ukrainian peasants—from the dramatic personae of this opera, and Prokofiev has succeeded in vesting each personage with a musical characterization sharply expressive and in full consonance with their inner nature.

The singularity of Prokofiev's method of musical portraiture is in that he depicts his heroes largely through embodiment of their living speech.

It is from this incarnation of the inflections of human speech that have risen all the genre and everyday life sketches and the characteristics of the dramatic personae in this opera of Prokofiev's.

The nature and style of Prokofiev's music presents serious difficulties. It is all the more gratifying, then, to note the successful work of the Stanislavsky Theatre company, which has so assiduously and enthusiastically accomplished the staging of this opera. Living images, which impress themselves on the mind have been rendered not only by those in the main roles (N. Panchekhin as Tkachenko, A. Mal'kova as Sophie and N. Averkleva as Prosyva), but also by the actors playing in "minor" episodic parts.

This is in no small degree to the merit of the talented woman regisseur of the performance, S. Birman. The settings artist, A. Tyshler, has also contributed to the success of this production. And last, but not least, is the excellent accompaniment of M. Zhukov, the conductor and musical director of this performance, who has built up an integral artistic ensemble.

Of the other two Soviet opera premieres of the current season particular mention should be made of "Family," written by the young Leningrad composer, Hadja Binatov, as this is the first venture in the musical-dramaturgic depiction of life and customs in Birobjan—the Jewish Autonomous Region. Composed after the motifs of the film, "Seekers of Happiness," this opera relates to Jewish settlers—former browbeaten and hapless poor—who, in collective labor, have found the road to happiness. In a number of instances Binatov's music and splendid local color (the opera utilizing genuine Jewish folk-melodies). The composer is particularly successful in individual portrait sketches—for instance, that of David, the collective-farm brigade leader, whose part is well played by V. Kandelaki, and also the old mother, the role of which is well rendered by S. Colomba.

It is a point worthy of note, that the entire cast has more than successfully coped with their task, and the decisive role in this was played by the fact that the People's Artist of the U.S.S.R., V. Nemirovich-Danchenko—that renowned master of regisseur art—participated in producing this performance.

Almost simultaneous with the premiere of "Family" in the Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, V. Kryukov's opera "The Station Master" (after Pushkin), was staged at the Stanislavsky Opera Theatre.

This opera is written in traditional forms, the composer evincing a respectful attitude towards that wealth of expressive means created by the preceding development of the operatic art. Though not of sparkling brilliance, this opera has been ably written; everything in it "sounds"; the vocal parts are lilting and gratifying to singers, the orchestra serves in well proportioned measure, although at times there are episodes when the orchestral texture is somewhat too dragged.

The opera's recitatives are of melodic content and are just as well polished as the rounded vocal airs.

A shortcoming of "The Station Master" is the eclectic nature of its music. On the one hand, there

is clearly sensed in this opera features of stylistic resemblance to the lyrical every-day-life operas of the nature of Napravnik's "Dubrovsky"; on the other hand, and to an equal degree, is clearly evident the influence of Modernism. The latter is manifest in the tense, Scriabin chromaticisms in melodies and in the studiously complicated harmony.

The success of this opera is due to its being based on a theme of Alexander Pushkin and to its numerous, excellently done episodes. The coachman's song, the girl's chorus in the second act, Dounya's romantic song, the gypsy woman's song and the gypsy chorus and dances are all in good style, expressive and give a true portrayal of life in those days.

The Shatsky Opera Studio, under the auspices of the Moscow State Conservatory of Music, draws cadres from its parent institution—students of the Conservatory.

This studio ever remains the youngest of theatres, in which beginner-actors are not the exception, but the rule. This singular training center of operatic artists has graduated, and continues to graduate, vocalists for the leading opera theatres of the Soviet Union. This studio gives training to young actors and singers who are just starting on their professional career on the musical stage. Many of these young people—today's Conservatory students—were yesterday's workers, Red Army men and collective farmers. Here, for instance, is N. Petukhov, a fourth course Conservatory student, in Prof. Vladimirova's class. Petukhov, who plays the role of Lenyuk in "Eugene Onegin" and Lykov in "The Tsar's Bride," was a worker in the Leningrad Baltic Works and later a Red Army man; this student received his first musical training in an amateur circle, Marshal of the Soviet Union, K. Voroshilov, was present at one of the performances given by the circle in which Petukhov participated. After this performance Voroshilov advised that Petukhov be sent to study at the Moscow Conservatory.

Another artist studying at the Shatsky Studio is P. Korobkov, a former baker, M. Podymov, formerly a fitter, who has a bass voice, successfully performs in the stagings given by the Studio: "Snow-maiden," "Eugene Onegin" and "The Barber of Seville." A. Logunov, another talented artist, who sings the roles of Larina in "Eugene Onegin" and of Vesna (Spring) in "Snow-maiden," is the daughter of a poor peasant; brought up in a children's home, she later became a weaver. Today Logunova studies in Prof. Petrenko's class in the fourth course of the Moscow Conservatory.

Outstanding regisseurs and music conductors help in training these future opera artists, the musical production of Nikolaï's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for instance, being effected under the guidance of Prof. C. Stolyarov, the art director of the studio. Enriching the operatic repertoire of the Moscow theatres with this excellent, but rarely performed work, this production showed the great artistic progress of the entire body of students at the Shatsky Studio. In its rendition by the studio members, the Mozartian grace of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" rings out buoyantly and vividly, the entire body of performers being well coalesced.

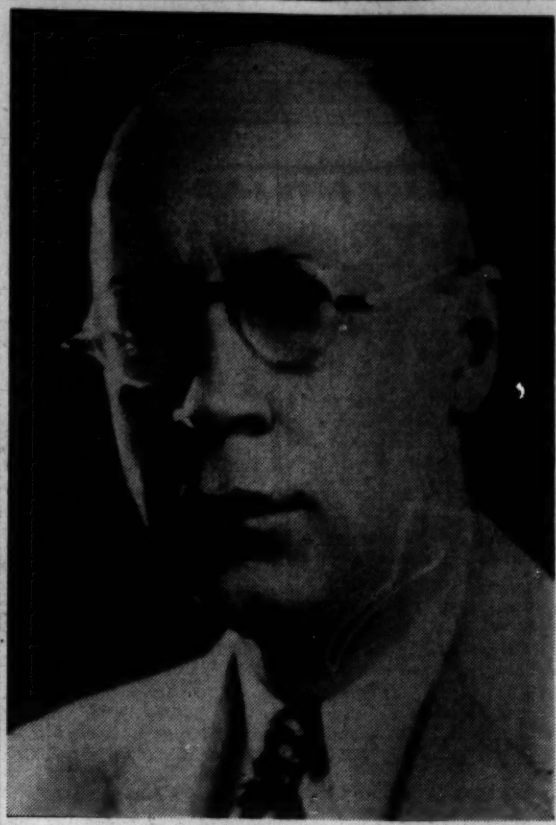
The impeccable harmonic blending of all components, in such performances as "Yolanta" and "Che-revichik," speak of the considerable progress in art made by the Moscow theatres.

Finally, an article by Anna Louise Strong, "When Stalin Spoke," describes the place Stalin holds in this unit of the Soviet people and why he symbolizes this unit against the Nazi onslaught is shattering itself. This inspiring feature follows and comments upon the text of Stalin's address to the Soviet people, printed in this issue.

The Captain is represented twice in this issue. In a brief but meaty article he makes a penetrating analysis of the first month of the Soviet-German war. In this article the brilliant Soviet strategy by which the hitherto "irresistible blitzkrieg" has been turned into a "blitz-skid," is made clear and understandable to the ordinary reader.

The part played by the rapid planned Socialist development of Soviet industry in making possible both the richer life and the powerful defense of the Soviet Union is given in a clear cut analysis by Vladimir Kasevich in his article

Flamencos are the Spanish folk songs upon which the great guitarists of Spain improvise.



SERGEI PROKOFIEV

cow operatic theatres during the current season. Equally fruitful work was to be witnessed in regard to the staging of Soviet operas. The very number of new production of Soviet works bespeaks the profound interest which the theatres evince in Soviet opera music.

In 1941, side by side with such eminent masterpieces of the oper-

Red Army, People's Morale, Featured in August S.R.T.

Hostile "experts" who have been belittling the Red Army for years have been forced to resort to the mystical, to ravings about the Slavic soul, to explain the wonderful morale of the Red Army which has inflicted the first defeats the supposedly invincible and terror-inspiring Nazi war

machine has suffered. But the actual explanation is simple, according to The Captain, a military expert who was an officer of the Russian Army in the first World War, and whose article on Red Army Morale is one of the features of the August issue of Soviet "Russia Today," out today.

Supplementing this article is "Heroes of the Soviet People" by William Maxwell, a vivid account of examples of Soviet heroism and how they reflect this extraordinary morale of the entire people. In no other army communiques in the world, except the Soviet communiques, are exploits of individuals, not only in the army but in factories and fields, given prominence, attesting both to the Soviet interest in the individual and providing another example of the unity of all forces and activities of the Soviet people.

Amplifying further these stirring pictures of Soviet morale are two powerful pen pictures by noted Soviet writers, cabled to the magazine. One, describing how the war came to a Soviet border village and how the people met it, is by M. Ilin, the world famous children's writer whose books, in English translation, have been American best sellers and acclaimed as modern children's classics; the other describing mobilization in his native Don Cossack village of Veshenskaya, is by Mikhail Sholokhov, whose latest book, "The Quiet Don Flows Home," has just been brought out in this country and hailed as a world masterpiece.

Symbol of Soviet Unity
Finally, an article by Anna Louise Strong, "When Stalin Spoke," describes the place Stalin holds in this unit of the Soviet people and why he symbolizes this unit against the Nazi onslaught is shattering itself. This inspiring feature follows and comments upon the text of Stalin's address to the Soviet people, printed in this issue.

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Flamencos are the Spanish folk songs upon which the great guitarists of Spain improvise.

The West Meets an Old Friend in Bill Foster

By Harrison George

SAN FRANCISCO.—When Bill Foster comes to the Pacific Coast, he practically comes back home. For a good part of his tremendously active life has been spent on the Pacific Coast, and even a list of the jails he has been in reads like a postoffice directory of the three Pacific states.

Foster is now in California, and those who had the good fortune to hear him lecture, listened to one of the most gifted labor organizers the American working class ever produced. When I say "labor organizer," some people whose acquaintance with them is limited to some banker-looking bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. may get a wrong impression. Bill Foster is not that kind. And the reason is that Foster is the product of the American working class, part of its flesh and bone cradled in its bosom, grown up and grown wiser with its struggles for half a century.

One of Labor's Best Sons

And over such a vast and various field of toil and struggle! Ask yourself how many labor organizers have the experience of going to work at the age of ten, a child of the eastern slums, of being motor-man on New York trolley cars and deep-sea sailor skillfully working for years on the top-most rigging of the old "wind-jammers"; of being railroad union organizer, of "hobo" organizer of the I. W. W.—a dozen years a migratory worker, each day packed with experiences more dramatic than Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath."

And from decades of such experience to qualify as organizer of the great steel strike, as organizer of 200,000 packing house workers; to gain that deep understanding of the historic mission of the working class that has made William Z. Foster the Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Space forbids relating much, and what I write will certainly be inadequate. But I shall never forget that day on March 6, 1930, when I watched Bill Foster lead 100,000 workers down Broadway from Union Square in New York City—in the face of charging mounted police—hundreds of them.

A Leader of The Jobless

It was on the occasion of the first nationwide unemployment demonstration, when Hoover told the jobless to "sell apples" and neither federal, state or city governments gave any real relief, while the AFL big shots were doing exactly nothing about the starving millions. On the call of the Communist Party some 1,250,000 workers demonstrated all over the country and at least 100,000 jammed Union Square. They demanded unemployment insurance, and relief right away.

But the police refused them the right to march to the City Hall to lay their demands before Mayor Walker. The mass of workers voted to march anyway. And that was enough for Foster. "The class that built Broadway was being denied the right to walk along it," he declared. And tried to lead the march.

That the hundreds of police set upon the crowd and dispersed it with savage clubbing and that Foster and some of his comrades got three-year sentences—without a jury trial—did not disperse the unemployed movement. That demonstration made unemployment a national issue, and it was largely due to that day's struggle that many cities and states were forced to grant relief, and that the unemployed won the later establishment of WPA.

Because he was arrested, Foster did not see all that he inspired that day, which I saw, at least in part. For the workers were so angered by the brutal police clubbing that, though the main demonstration was dispersed, they kept demonstrating all over lower Manhattan until long after dark.

Demonstration Arouses Nation

Little bands of them, carrying the banners with their demands, would be met parading and singing mostly anywhere. And woe to the cop who tried to stop them. It was something like behind the Nazi lines on the Eastern front. That demonstration aroused the whole country, and today, if you have any benefit from unemployment insurance, just re-

Prof. H. W. L. Dana Speaks Tonight On Soviet Culture

Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, formerly of Harvard and Columbia and a leading authority on the Soviet Drama will give an illustrated lecture on "Literature, Art and Drama in the Soviet Union" at Manhattan Center tonight at 8:30. This is the fourth session in a series of lectures on Life in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet Foreign Policy which is being presented by the American Council on Soviet Relations.

Isidore Schneider, poet and lecturer and Alice Ware, dramatist, will also speak. The important relationship of literature, art and drama to the Soviet peoples' war effort will be considered in all its aspects. The lecture will be followed by a discussion period.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

member that Bill Foster had something to do with your getting it. Foster knows what it is to be hungry and jobless, and homeless, too. And he knows from decades of bitter experience as a wage worker what unions mean to the workers.

The hell-holes of Southern lumber camps and the forecastles of sailing ships were his schools. As also the Chicago packing houses. About which he tells an illuminating story in his entrancing book "Pages from a Worker's Life."

Before the packing workers first formed a union, they sent their committee with the grievances to talk to the vice president of Armour's. He listened to them, then remarked that it was rather a nice day. When the workers grew indignant at his refusal to talk about anything except the weather, he shouted at them:

"Go back and tell your trade union friends that organized labor will never get anything from this company that it hasn't the power to take!"

Drew Lessons From Incident

Says Foster: "I never forgot those cold, cynical words, nor did I fail to draw the full class-struggle logic from them. And I daresay this same vice president also recalled them when, a few years later, he faced our union committee representing 200,000 organized packinghouse workers. Let it be known that this time he found something more vital to talk about than the weather." Foster himself has more vital things to talk about now than the weather. And while the writer, who would like to tell you lots more about Foster's life and experience, is compelled to refer you to his above-mentioned book, Foster's message to the workers of the West has to do with American labor's role in the anti-fascist front to purge the world of Hitlerism.

MOTION PICTURES

HOLD OVER 2nd WEEK!
"RUSSIA MARCHES ON!"
A Trip Through Soviet Russia
Can the Soviet Might Doom Hitler?
EXTRA!
Alice Wellesworth Soviet Military Music
Cont. from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. See eye
MIAMI PLATONQUE
918 Ave. near 41 St.

IT IS NEAR UNION GO
PLACE GRABBY'S 5-0000
HOLD OVER 2nd WEEK!
How Powerful is the Red Army?
"SOVIET FRONTIERS
ON THE DANUBE"
and Pagan's Masterpiece
"LOVER OF TOL."
Alice Wellesworth Soviet Music
Comfortably Cool

ACADEMY
Thursday thru Monday
Betty GRABLE - Don AMES
Carole LANDIS - Bobb CUMMINGS
in "MOON OVER MIAMI"
Also Brenda Marshall - Arthur Kennedy
in "HIGHWAY WEST"

THE STAGE

WINDSOR
LORD DUNHAM RD-364-1-2000
MAT. TODAY
CANADIAN LIT
OBERON
WELLES
"NATIVE SON"
ORIGINAL CAST PRODUCTION
Aug. 13-14 "Man Who Came to Dinner"
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Bosox Beat Yanks in 1st

The Yanks continued in their inept slump at Boston yesterday, losing the first game of a doubleheader to the Red Sox, 6-3, for their fourth setback in five contests.

Spud Chandler got his bumps as the Sox pounded out 10 hits for six runs to upset the big righthander after he had hurled 21 scoreless innings.

Chandler left after the fourth, when he gave up four runs, including Joe Cronin's seventh homer. Cronin opened the inning with his blow, and made the final out as the Red Sox batted around on the Georgia hurler.

Joe Gordon smacked No. 18 in the second inning to give the Yanks a run off young Tom Hughes. Tom left the game in the third after hurting his arm and the veteran Mike Ryba held the New Yorkers to four hits for the rest of the contest. Two of these scored a run in the fifth, a single by Rolfe and double by Henrich turning the trick.

Another marker crossed in the eighth.

"On the Scoreboard" by sports editor Lester Rodney, will be resumed tomorrow.

WANT-ADS

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870 lines \$43